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A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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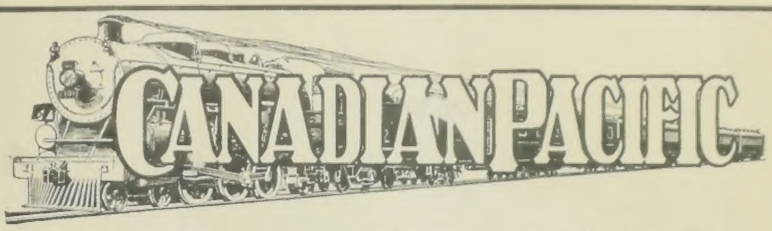

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CANADA

No. 781. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1920. Vol. LX. | 9D. WEEKLY

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

SNOWSHOERS ON THE MOUNTAIN, MONTREAL.

A TRIO OF SKIERS.

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IMPERIAL MIGRATION: A BROADER OUTLOOK.

A VERY noteworthy speech was made by the Under-Secretary to the Colonies at a public meeting of the Kent Colonising Association. To contrast the statements of Lt.-Col. Amery, M.P., on this occasion with those of any of the predecessors in his office in pre-war years, will show how very far the official view has changed in regard to the subject of Empire building and the duty of the respective Governments in the British League of Nations.

Col. Amery laid stress on the vital importance to the Mother Country of keeping as far as possible her migrating citizens within the Empire. He frankly regretted that so many had in former years gone to the United States, and explained what this loss meant to the Empire, and also how, if it had not occurred, our hands would have been strengthened during the Great War. In this connection he tersely expressed the war achievements of two Dominions in words which might well be memorised by the children in all the schools throughout the Empire. "Whether you reckon it in gallant lives sacrificed, in enemies killed, guns captured, or in mere hours of solid patience and enduring work in the trenches, each of the great Dominions of Australia and Canada put into the war as great a military effort as all the United States with its 100,000,000 of population; and the total fighting line effort of all the Dominions, with 15,000,000 of white population, was three times as great as that of the United States." It is well that this statement should have been publicly made by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In regard to trade, which, after all, must be the chief, every-day link which will cement the Empire, he pointed out that in 1913 the United States, with 100,000,000 people, bought goods to the value of £29,000,000 from the United Kingdom, while in the same year the British Dominions, with one-sixth of the population of the United States, bought British goods to the value of £90,000,000. This, as he pointed out, means that every man, woman and child in the Dominions bought twenty times as much from the Old Country as did an American.

Another very interesting point emphasised on this occasion by Col. Amery was that the Dominions "had not just happened to grow by accident from the people who had dribbled out of this country at various times. On the contrary, each had grown on a nucleus of organised settlement established by the Mother Country at great cost." It is too often forgotten by Britons overseas, and more especially, perhaps, by those of the third and fourth generations of original settlers, that they owe the peaceful possession of their lands and all the advantages which they enjoy, and which make to-day the British Dominions the envy of all colonising countries, to the direct effort, cost, and careful protection of the Mother Country. And all that they enjoy has been obtained by them without any contribution or return of the expense incurred by the Mother Country in their protection.

To-day the British Government is for the first time actively co-operating with the Dominion Governments in the matter of Imperial migration, and is granting free transportation and grants of money to all ex-Service men and women and their families who have something definite in view and are accepted by the Dominion to which they intend to migrate. This Government grant, which was to have ceased at the end of this year, has been extended until the end of 1922. Owing to the abnormal cost of living and industrial and social upheaval caused by the war, there is a much greater number of intending migrants in the Mother Country to-day than ever before. The Government of the Mother Country has shown its desire to co-operate actively with the various Dominions (*vide* the Prime Minister's statement on Tuesday), and Canada, from its greater proximity and greater variety of attractive openings, should get the lion's share.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Merry Christmas.

The happy group of Canadian sportsmen and sportswomen portrayed on our picture pages this week are indicative of the seasonable good wishes which we desire to pass on to every one of our readers. It will not be the lot of all of them to enjoy the delights of the bracing Christmas weather to which one is accustomed in Canada. Residents in the Mother Country had a taste of snow and ice a few days ago; but, as is the way of the climate of these islands, it was only a passing phase, and the last few days before Christmas have witnessed a change, making holiday prospects of skating and ski-ing and tobogganing less bright. We wish the Canadian curlers better luck when they come to Scotland next month.

Fortunately, happiness and peace of mind do not depend altogether on outward influences. Despite such climatic conditions and other factors around us not at all conducive to optimism, we sincerely hope our readers will be able to enjoy a real Merry Christmas.

* * *

Canada's Delegates.

Canada's three delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva well deserve the compliments paid to them at the Empire Party Association luncheon at Westminster on Wednesday. It will be seen, too, that our special

correspondent at Geneva refers in this issue to some of the encomiums passed upon their work and their influence by some of those who have come in closest contact with them at the council table. Each of them—Sir George Foster, Mr. Doherty and Mr. Rowell—has distinctly and distinctively "made good" in the discussions on the important and intricate international problems which have come before the Assembly. They have not only looked after the interests of Canada, but they have shown themselves more alive to the actual character of the world situation than some of the other delegates.

It is satisfactory to find that the attitude of the Canadian delegates on outstanding issues has been strongly approved by the Press of the Dominion. This is particularly noticeable in regard to the bold stand they took over the control of raw materials, and also their effort to have Article 10 eliminated from the Covenant. Canadians, while among the warmest advocates of the League of Nations, resent the attempt of some of the delegates—as it has been expressed—to push too far their idea that it is "an over-Parliament of the world."

* * *

Cautious Canadian Farmers.

Both in the Letter from our Montreal correspondent and elsewhere in this issue the growing intensity of the agitation against the removal of the Canadian cattle embargo is reflected. At the same time, the fact must not be lost sight of that some Canadian farmers are not so pressing as others in their advocacy of this step.

This was strikingly illustrated at the meeting at Winnipeg this month of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. There a decided note of caution was struck. A special committee reported that while they believed a "restoration of the privilege of shipping Canadian cattle to inland British points on the hoof" would be of very great advantage to the Canadian producer and the British consumer alike, there were other considerations on which they lacked specific information. The fear was expressed that the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle would mean the establishment of a Canadian quarantine against American cattle as a means of preventing disease from reaching Canada and thence to the United Kingdom, and that this would be followed by an American quarantine against Canadian cattle, which by absolutely closing the United States, "would more than offset any possible benefit from the opening of the British market."

The Council decided to leave the matter to its executive committee, with the instruction that if they find that the removal of the British embargo would not jeopardise the American market they are to "line up with other forces urging the removal of the embargo." If this step is eventually taken, the movement should not be any the worse for the exercise of a little caution.

* * *

Worth Consideration.

There are tens of thousands of people in Great Britain who are living mainly on incomes derived from capital, and find their means so abnormally straitened by existing economic conditions that they are unable to view the coming year with much cheerfulness. To those people who come within this category, and who are not absolutely tied by circumstances to residence in this island, we would suggest that they would be well advised to consider seriously the advantages which Canada has to offer them as a new home. In Canada to-day Government revenues are substantially in excess of expenditure; the vexatious luxury tax and excess profits tax have just been removed; and conditions there are unquestionably far more favourable for the useful employment of capital than they are here in the Old Country, or, in fact, in any other country which took an active part in the war.

It is not necessary to discuss in full detail the various attractions offered by the different Provinces, as these are dealt with in part in every issue of *Canada*, and the fullest information is available to any of our readers who cares to explain his requirements. The cost of living is going down in Canada more rapidly than in Great Britain, in addition to which a family of moderate income in Canada does not have the same heavy fixed expenses that have to be met in the Homeland. In regard to the matter of income-tax, a family living on an income of £800 a year of unearned income pays in this country £165 a year, but in Canada only £32, which is less than half the amount of income-tax payable in Australia and little more than half of that charged in New Zealand.

If all the advantages of climate, education, sport, professional openings and openings for capital and business careers in Canada were more thoroughly and widely understood in this country, the exodus for the next few years to Canada of families and individuals of independent means would be very large indeed.

* * *

The Press Cable Service.

It is unfortunate that owing to the opposition of certain of the larger and more wealthy Canadian newspapers the suggested increase in the Government subsidy of the newspaper cable service from the Mother Country to Canada will not be granted. The Canadian daily Press, with very few exceptions, cannot possibly be said to enjoy at all an adequate cable service from the capital of the Empire. In past years it has been an acknowledged fact that British news to Canada was far too much coloured by American influence. We should not have seen the mischievous and distressing distortions or misrepresentations in regard to current events in Ireland, which appeared in certain Canadian dailies, if there had been a full and cheap supply of unbiassed cable news.

The wishes of the smaller dailies, if united in favour of an increased subsidy, would certainly outweigh at Ottawa the objections of the few but wealthy papers in the East. But not enjoying a large and adequate cable service, the smaller papers and their readers as yet inadequately realise their loss, and have therefore failed to combine against the objections of their richer contemporaries.

* * *

The British Empire Exhibition.

The Bill, under which the Government guarantee a sum of £100,000 to the British Empire Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace in 1923, has been passed by both Houses at Westminster, so that the way is now clear for proceeding with the arrangements. It is significant of the importance attached by the Imperial Government to the exhibition that this is the first time they have ever guaranteed money for such an enterprise. In the House of Lords the fact was favourably commented upon that the great Dominions were taking a very keen interest in the project.

There was one point upon which Lord Crewe showed himself anxious to be reassured when the Bill came up for its third reading. On the ground that the arrangement of an exhibition was almost as fine an art as the promotion of a boxing competition, he expressed the hope that His Majesty's Government would refrain from anything like interference in the general arrangements of the exhibition, holding that if it were conducted too departmentally they might be called upon for a larger sum of money than would otherwise be the case. While agreeing with Lord Crewe on the last point, Lord Meath suggested that the Government should not lose sight of the desirability of keeping an eye on the way in which the promoters carried out the exhibition, so as to make sure that it "might not become a fiasco." If it be made worthy of the cause, there will be little fear of such a contingency.

* * *

The Speaker and his Chair.

The presentation to the Dominion Parliament, by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, of a replica of the Speaker's Chair at Westminster will be greatly appreciated by Canadian M.P.'s. It will be an exact duplicate of the Chair now occupied by Mr. Lowther, and it will have additional value from the fact that the projecting canopy with which it is crowned, is composed of wood from some of the old oak beams from the roof of Westminster Hall.

Mr. Lowther has been asked by his fellow-members to present the Chair to the Dominion Parliament in person, and he has expressed his readiness to do so, if he can find the time about Whitsuntide or Easter. If he can carry out that intention, he is assured of a warm welcome. As Lord Burnham remarked, all the Parliaments of the

Empire regard him as a pattern Speaker. Mr. Lowther happily recalled that the Chair had been described by some people as one of the seats of the mighty; by others as a bed of roses; and by some recently as a stool of repentance, and added that whichever it might be, he was bound to say that after sitting in it for fifteen years or more he would really be qualified to explain its advantages and disadvantages to his colleagues in Canada.

* * *

Shipbuilders, Shipowners, and Labour. The seriousness of the present situation and future outlook of the shipping industry, as it affects the shipbuilder, the shipworker and the great steamship companies, is concisely indicated in the speeches of Mr. Robert Traill and Sir Thomas Fisher, on page 377. The representative of the Fairfield Company and the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, while both in accord as to the unfortunate results of the "ca' canny" policy and the imperative need for greater co-operation between capital and labour, if permanent disaster is to be avoided, differ considerably, it will be seen, in their opinion as to the necessity for the construction of fast mammoth liners.

Mr. Traill produced figures showing that, while there are now 17,500 vessels of the "tramp" type in commission, of a total tonnage of 3,250,000, compared with 15,000 similar vessels of 2,500,000 tons before the war, on the other hand there are now 630 fewer big passenger liners afloat than there were in 1914, and he claims that this shortage will soon have to be made up. The reply of Sir Thomas is that, owing to the excessive cost of building and operating, and the falling off in tourist and other travel, partly due to the higher rates now necessary, the wisest policy for the "liner" companies, under existing circumstances, is to build vessels of moderate speed, and endeavour to shorten their stay in port, so that—in the case of C.P.O.S. direct transatlantic liners—four ships may operate a regular weekly service, instead of five as formerly. The accomplishment of such a result, however, also depends greatly upon the attitude of Labour, which as yet, declines either to work overtime or to adopt that "shift" system essential to the speedy loading and discharging of passengers and freight.

* * *

A Suggestion Towards Co-operation. Happily there are signs of a growing disposition among members of the principal Unions concerned in the shipping industry, at all events to make experiments upon the lines suggested by such representative builders and owners as Mr. Traill and Sir Thomas Fisher, who claim that after a fair period of trial, the great majority of all classes of shipworkers will find it to their interest to sanction piece work in some cases, overtime or "shift" working in others. That there are shrewd practical men among the Trade Union leaders has been shown in recent troubles in the railway, mining, transportation and other big industries.

Shipbuilding is an especially vital industry because since 1914 the United States and other foreign countries have become more serious competitors than they ever were before. We suggest that it would tend to foster a better understanding between the shipbuilders, owners and workers if representatives of the latter were in future included in the list of guests at the launch of such ships as the *Montrose* last week, and were thus afforded the opportunity of hearing the various sides of the question, logically and temperately argued. Such a social innovation certainly could do no harm and might tend to greater cordiality between that triple alliance which is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of British commercial sea supremacy.

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The Dominion Parliament will probably meet during the second week in February.

It is understood that the Government will not increase the newspaper cable subsidy to $20,000, as required by the agreement between Reuter's Agency and the Canadian Press Association (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). It is stated that a substantial minority of the Canadian newspapers are against the proposal. Among those are the *Globe*, the *Mail and Empire*, the *Star*, and the *Telegram* of Toronto, the St. Thomas *Times*, and the Stratford *Herald*.

SILVER DISCOVERIES IN THE YUKON.

According to letters received from the Mayo district of the Yukon Territory (about 150 miles east of Dawson) silver deposits have been discovered there rivalling in richness the gold discoveries around Dawson (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). One new vein of solid galena 8 ft. wide is reported on the Rice claim near Discovery, and another new rich vein on the Keno claim.

One sample of the ore ran 14,000 oz. of silver to the ton, while 5,000 oz. to the ton and 5-ft. veins are common. The average of the ore is over 200 oz. to the ton.

The Gold Commissioner is advising Ottawa to construct an overland motor road at the cost of $100,000. Application has also been made to Ottawa for a railway to Keno from Mayo Landing or Gordon's Landing on the Stewart River. Geologists who spent the summer in the district believe the camp will rival or even eclipse Cobalt. Provisions are now barely enough for 300 persons at Mayo Camp, and most expensive.

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OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown.—Rev. Canon James Simpson (67), of St. Peter's Cathedral.

At St. John, N.B.—Mr. Robert T. Robertson (73). At Mission, N.B.—Joseph Bernard, a famous New Brunswick game guide.

At Montreal.—Mr. H. D. Picken (36), son of Mr. J. B. Picken; Mr. T. O. Dionne, a well-known musician; Mr. John Bauden (97), a pioneer meat shipper.

At Toronto.—Mr. R. C. Jennings (78), for many years with the Bank of Commerce; Mr. E. C. Davies (79), formerly of the audit offices of the G.T.R.; Dr. John B. Hall (84), a well-known physician.

At Brockville.—Dr. R. H. Bowie (50), owing to an accident. At London, Ont.—Mr. J. H. Hiscocks, secretary of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association. At Kingston.—Mr. Robert G. Richardson (26), son of the late Senator Richardson. At Brampton.—Mr. James K. Allen (86), for 24 years manager of the Standard Bank at Newcastle; Mr. George M. Scott (77). At Windsor.—Mr. Arthur Ludlam (69), pioneer lumber merchant. At Warkworth.—Mr. Israel Humphries (84), postmaster for 60 years. At Ingersoll.—Mr. Joseph Gibson (79), postmaster since 1882.

At Edmonton.—Dr. John Phelan MacDonald (52), a well-known physician who served in France with the R.A.M.C. and the 55th Division. At Medicine Hat.—Mr. Edward J. Fewings (53), formerly local manager of the Merchants Bank, and who opened the first bank in the city.

At Victoria.—Mr. E. S. Day, a prominent business man for over 30 years.

At Catford, S.E.—Mr. H. H. Norman, secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., aged 71.

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In the windows of the Quebec Government offices is a fine display of the famous "Macintoshes" and "Famouses," luscious red apples grown in the Montreal district of the Province.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CONGLETON.—On December 14, at 20, McTavish Street, Montreal, the wife of Lord Congleton, of a son.

DAVIDSON.—At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on December 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Davidson, 12, Oldfield Avenue—a daughter (Jane Dickson).

HAY-CURRIE.—On Sunday, December 12, the wife of Capt. Philip Maynard Hay-Currie (late R.A.F.), of The Phrylls, Langford Lake, Vancouver, B.C., of a son, Wee "Peter," who lived seventeen hours only.

MACKENZIE.—At Strathmore, Alberta, on December 11, to Mr. and Mrs. John MacKenzie—a daughter; both well.

MACMILLAN.—At Hamilton, Ontario, on December 11, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell Macmillan, Junr. (of 27, Palmerston Gardens, Toronto)—a son; both well.

MCDOUGALL.—At a nursing home, Glasgow, on December 13, the wife of W. H. H. McDougall, Kelowna, B.C.—a daughter.

WILSON.—At Scottish Nursing Home, Calgary, on December 12, to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wilson (*née* Mary Ogden, Ardrossan)—a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHIBLEY—STEWART.—On December 4, at St. Matthias Church, Westmount, P.Q., by the Rev. Edward Bushell, M.A., Hilda Muriel, elder daughter of the late Jas. Fitzallan Stewart, to Arthur Day Shibley, of Montreal.

DEATHS.

BOYD.—On December 10, at 2367, St. Clair Avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth Grierson Boyd, of Cottage East, Noblehill, Dumfries.

NORMAN.—On December 20, at "Embleton," 14, Bromley Road, Catford, S.E., Henry Hilton Norman, secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, aged 71. Funeral at Lewisham Cemetery on Thursday at 12 noon. Service at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Lewisham, at 11.15.

PRIOR.—On December 12, at Victoria, B.C., Col. the Hon. Edward Gawler Prior, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, aged 67.

IN MEMORIAM.

GRIBBLE.—On December 19, 1919, Henry Bennett Gribble, 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles, from tuberculosis contracted while training. One of those who, in deadly sickness, so bravely fought—and fighting—fell for us.

CANADA AND THE LEAGUE.

Delegates' Independent Attitude. *(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

GENEVA, *December 20.*

CANADA'S participation in the First Assembly of the League of Nations, which concluded at Geneva last week, represented the third stage of her evolution from a Colonial status to autonomous nationhood. The first step was taken by her army, which, while helping to alter the map of Europe, incidentally re-outlined in vivid relief their own country in the diplomatic geography of the world. Her statesmen took the second when they formally registered at Paris her birth as a nation. Geneva was the third step, and the fourth will perhaps come when she is ready to take her place on the Council as well as the Assembly of the League.

At Geneva, Canada perpetuated in peace the name she had won in war. No other Power in all that assemblage of nations, it has been said, played a larger part. The statement is astonishing but accurate. By virtue partly of her position, partly of the fact that her delegation was both representative and responsible, she attained a moral leadership there as not only the voice of the New World, but the champion of the rights of small nations generally. As regards the former, the non-participation of the United States has been Canada's gain. Striking evidence was afforded by the unique collaboration of the South American States last week to toast her delegates at the luncheon board and ask her co-operation since they were sure of her sympathies. As for the second, let a small State speak. "Who in all this Assembly has appeared most accurately to voice the thoughts and wishes of Persia?" the Emir Zoka ed Dowleh was asked at a recent delegation dinner. "Mr. Rowell of Canada," was his reply.

AFTER THE WEDDING OF SIR GEORGE FOSTER AND MISS JESSIE ALLAN AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, GENEVA, ON DECEMBER 9.
Left to right: Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lady Foster, Sir George Foster, Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mr. C. H. Payne (Sir George's private secretary).

All this is gratifying, and from a more sordid standpoint to a nation trading to all the busy corners of the world it is priceless publicity. Canada had weightier work at Geneva than to advertise herself, however. She had to protect her own interests against Italy's proposal to share her raw materials. She had to correct the consequences of the apparent neglect by the British representative on the Commission which drafted the International High Court of Justice to provide for Canada's right to nominate members of that tribunal and bring cases before it. She secured the promise of a retroactive revision of the present disproportionate assessment of League expenditure. She defeated the proposal to set up three new and expensive technical Commissions under the League.

Canada has done great work for the League, and especially its smaller nations, by securing the affirmation of the principle that its members must commit their States in all decisions. She could have done greater had she been allowed to proceed with her motion to eliminate Article 10 of the Covenant. Not only by refusing to impose conditions of entry for new States which present members of the League would not be prepared to observe themselves, has she sought to make it a real League in the sense of sincerity, but the courageous stand taken in both committee and Assembly by the Hon. N. W. Rowell has gone far to move it from the purely European orbit in which it threatened to become fixed.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Canada's attitude at Geneva was her absolute independence. When necessary she took issue with Great Britain, as in her opposition to the setting up of the new technical Commissions: she opposed her sister Dominions on the question of mandates, and she constantly challenged the interests of the Great Powers. The Spanish newspaper *El Sol*, while sneering at the League the other day, took occasion to praise the Canadian delegation as the only one which dared "to resist the dominance of the League." The European Press generally sought to read revolution into Mr. Rowell's reaffirmation of the accepted principle that Canada does not allow even British statesmen to settle her affairs. It was not only the European Press, however, which displayed an amazing ignorance of Imperial relations. It was an American journalist who asked a Canadian delegate breathlessly, "Do you mean you would actually impose a tariff against your Mother Country?" and was astonished when informed Canada had been doing so for the last eighty years.

In the Canadian delegation Sir George Foster, in the spadework of Budget preparation and in that capacity for oratorical appeal in which only Viviani proved superior, was a useful chairman. His policy proved, as was to be expected, as conservative as Mr. Rowell's was vigorously radical. Mr. Doherty's position was midway and with his mastery of French he was able to enlist the sympathy and support of the Latin delegations.

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General, with the Duchess of Devonshire and party, has just been visiting Montreal, and has attended a number of public functions. Early in the programme was an official visit to the Board of Trade, when his Excellency reviewed the conditions resulting from the war, and emphasised the fact that Britain was the one country which had come through the great ordeal with an increased attachment to the Throne and enhanced loyalty to King and Empire. His Excellency has adopted democratic methods, as did his predecessor. At the close of the ceremony at the Board of Trade, when an official address of welcome was presented by the council of that organisation, he requested that all the members—some four hundred being present—should be personally presented. At the reception held at the Art Gallery his Excellency stood all the time and shook hands, dispensing with the more formal bows and curtseys.

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Eight Canadian memorial monuments are to be erected on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

A CANADIAN LETTER: FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Cattle Embargo Agitation—Farmers' National Party.

MONTREAL, *December 9.*

THE issue of the cattle embargo continues to be the subject of much talk and agitation in Canada. Mr. Duncan A. Campbell, a well-known Montreal cattle merchant, and one of the best authorities on the trade, who has just returned from Great Britain, declares that the British landowner and certain commercial interests which are linked up with Argentine and American packing houses, are pitted against the lifting of the embargo; but he at the same time expresses the opinion that the general public of Britain will shortly realise that the consumer is being sacrificed and that the price of meat will never come down as long as this is the case.

The possibility that the change of Government in the United States may result in more tariffs and the loss of the present market for Canadian cattle is looming up for the cattle trade; hence the greater strength of this agitation in relation to the British embargo.

St. Lawrence Shipping.

Trans-Atlantic shipping, as far as the port of Montreal is concerned, closed for the season on December 6, when the last ship left, this being the Elder-Dempster boat for South African ports, the *Benguela*. The navigation season has been a brisk one as far as passenger traffic is concerned, and the three transportation companies—the C.P.O.S., the White Star-Dominion Line, and the Cunard Company (Robert Reford & Co., Ltd.)—have all kept their schedules of sailings well. But in regard to freight, and especially grain traffic, things have not been so busy this year, the number of tramp steamers having been fewer. The farmers have held their grain in the hope of obtaining better prices. Now, just at the close of the St. Lawrence season, comes the statement from Fort William that Canadian exporters have moved 45 million bushels of "Western Canada Hard" over the border. Within twenty-four hours, fifteen ships laden with wheat steamed away for U.S. ports. This precipitate action is attributed to the lurking fear that the House of Representatives was considering an impost of 45 cents per bushel on wheat imported from Canada. It is pointed out that in pre-war times two-thirds of Canadian wheat exports passed through United States ports, and that it was only during the war that this was modified.

The *Montreal Gazette* editorially anticipates that one of the first fiscal steps to be taken by the Republican administration will be the restoration of the wheat duty and the increasing of it. "The lesson to be drawn from what is taking place in the United States," it says, "is that the Canadian farmer need not look to his neighbours for any favours. If the Canadian producer is to be shut out of the U.S. market, as seems to be a certain prospect, he will inevitably show a greater interest in his own home market than he has done during the last few years. He will then be quite as insistent upon having an adequate measure of protection in that market as he was eager, under different conditions, for the supposed benefits of a free market in the United States."

Farmers' National Party.

The farmers have now organised as a national political party. At a session of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held at Winnipeg this week, it was decided to link up the five Provincial political bodies for Federal purposes under a central executive. Caucus meetings have yet to be held, and it is not likely that the party will be really organised until next Spring. At present there are independent farmers' bodies in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, which launches the new party, but will relinquish control when it has its own executive, adopted the following resolution in regard to leadership:—"That the Council of Agriculture recognises the third Parliamentary group in the House of Commons as the present Parliamentary exponent of the new national policy, and gives its full endorsation to their action in choosing as their leader the Hon. T. A. Crerar, and commends him as national leader to all Provincial organisations."

British Columbia Elections.

That the Liberals will have a small majority in the B.C. Legislature is evident from the election returns. The Oliver administration is therefore back in power, although it may have some difficult combinations against it. The Federal point of view is that these elections are unsatisfactory, being symptomatic of the generally unsettled condition of Canadian politics. Once more there is the evidence of a tendency to break away from straight party government in favour of groups for specific purposes.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, the Conservative leader for the Province of British Columbia, in discussing the results,

MR. WADE WANTS TO KNOW.
A British Columbia view of the Province's energetic Agent-General.—From the Vancouver *Province*.

stated: "One thing clearly established is that the Conservatives have a large number of gains, and there is no doubt that had it been a straight fight between the Conservative and Liberal parties, we would have been elected with a handsome majority. The heavy vote polled by the independent candidates was a vote against the Government, and the one fact that stands out in that regard is that many members of the Government enter office with the majority of the electors in their constituencies voting against them."

The Hon. John Oliver, the Premier, remarked: "The awful financial conditions left by the Bowser Government, the enforced increase of taxation, the compulsory contraction of public works expenditure, the enormously increased cost of living, the unrest following the cessation of war industries and the discharge of soldiers and sailors and other war workers—the failure of the Federal Government to make suitable provision for the re-establishment in civil life of those who were engaged in the war, the unsatisfactory condition of municipal finances—have all tended to cause the losses which the Government sustained." The Premier added that the names of all who did not vote will be automatically dropped from the list, and that re-registration will be necessary in order to vote at the next Federal election.

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"A Compositor in Canada" is the title of Mr. T. E. Naylor's racy account of his trip through the Dominion as a member of the Imperial Press Conference, appearing in the *London Typographical Journal*. Mr. Naylor, who is Chairman of the London Labour Party, as well as secretary of the London Society of Compositors, has just been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

A MONTREAL CHRISTMAS ROMANCE.

By Mrs. Homer Jack

IT was the 24th of December, and the weather was truly seasonable a heavy fall of snow, quickly swept from the roads by the city brigade, having left the trees, houses and railings thickly covered with a white mantle, on which the sharp frost had laid a coating of sparkling diamond powder.

Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Eastern Canada, was busy. Busy the shops, with their gorgeous window dressings of tempting toys and laces, jewels and candies. Busy

IN THE SLEIGH.

the streets, with their numerous pedestrians walking briskly along St. Catherine Street, stopping a minute or two to admire the alluring displays of presents, and quickly disappearing through the revolving doors of the great emporiums, wondrous exhibitions of commercial intelligence combined with the scientific evolution of modern skill in all the arts and crafts. Busy the great clubs with winter sports—the curlers, the snow-shoe clubs, the hockey players (who, skating on the ice after the eluding ball, are a constant source of wonder as to how they keep their balance—at least for those who are not initiated in the art), the ski-ers, the racing sleighs, the skating rinks and all the innumerable kinds of seasonable pleasure-hunting associations for which the Canadian winter is a real harvest-time of delightful experiences.

Driving quickly along McGill Street, a sleigh covered with rich rugs was gliding towards Mount Royal—"the Mountain," as it is called in Montreal—the horses' collars tinkling with the silvery sound of the bells. In the sleigh two young girls were laughing and evidently appreciating the delightful picture which the Mountain presented in its winter clothing. A few minutes of rapid driving brought them to the entrance of the toboggan slides enclosure, and the two girls got out. Strangely alike, no one could have failed to recognise them as sisters, though one was much taller than the other and considerably younger.

A Happy Meeting.

As they alighted from the sleigh a young man, dressed in a heavy flannel suit and carrying his skis, passed them, stopping short and turning back with a look of surprise spreading over his fine features.

"Well, of all the—whatever you call it—luck or surprise or both! Ethel, what in the name of—where do you come from?"

"My dear Arthur," replied the eldest girl, after they had shaken hands," the same question may well be asked of you although," she added, laughingly, "I would like to put it more to the point."

"I must admit," replied Arthur, "that you must be surprised to see me here, but not more than I am, for if you remember the last time I saw you, you were on your way to Australia, and we are a long way from the Antipodes."

"That's true enough; but on the other hand we left you a London suburb, a budding solicitor's clerk, and we find you here apparently a leisured man out for a day's sport. We heard such a lot about Canada that we made up our minds to come through it on our way to Australia and it really looks as if we were going to stay, by all the accounts that

[illegible] peeping isle of Montreal [illegible] out for our elves. We were just coming [illegible] of a tough and tumble down the toboggan slide. [illegible] come with us, and then return [illegible] tea. We can then have a long [illegible] will both be delighted to see you."

"Time be hanged!" I mean that I shall be delighted, of course. Certainly I will come with you. Come along. I know all the chaps here, and I can get you alone time. You see, I already speak Canadian.

Rose is awfully anxious to join the chase, and I [illegible] but we are not sure how long we will remain in Montreal.

Down the Toboggan Run.

They got through the enclosure and [illegible] apparently well known, no one asked them any questions, and the two girls soon found themselves snugly tucked in a well built and smart-looking toboggan. After a slight push and a deft handling of the cords which guide the little craft [illegible] the incline, it went gliding along, acquiring more speed [illegible] second, until it rushed through the air at a tremendous rate. The two girls held their breath in as tight [illegible] holding the sides of the toboggan, until the gallant little craft at last reached the bottom of the slide, and, with a bump, landed on a bank of heaped-up snow, where it suddenly came to a stop, greatly to the relief of the two girls, who had thought that their last hour had come. Nevertheless, as soon as they had recovered their breath, it was to express delight and ask for another. Greatly amused, their gallant escort indulged them several times in the delightful pastime until they suddenly remembered tea-time.

The Shortest Cut to Wealth.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, the father and mother of Ethel and Rose, welcomed young Arthur Noland as an old friend. Over the tea cups confidences were exchanged, and Arthur told them how he left London to come to Canada.

"I was getting 25s. a week as a budding solicitor's clerk as you so prettily described it, and at the rate of a yearly increase of 5s. a week every year I calculated that it would take me more than ten years to get what one may call a position which would enable me to have a home of my own. I had a friend who had been to school with me, and who got a very good post in a Canadian bank. It all seemed so simple that I decided to follow him. When I arrived here I went straight to the Young Men's Christian Association, although they could not do as much as I had thought at first.

AT THE [illegible]

they put me in the right direction as to [illegible] apply for employment. I am keeping [illegible] details of my first week, and the names of all the people I saw, and I expect [illegible] By the end of the first week I [illegible] the shortest cut to wealth in Canada [illegible] through [illegible]

you do get here many chances and opportunities which are undreamt of in the Old Country.

"Canadians, or those who have become Canadians by long residence in the country, are as keen as—in fact, much keener than—any Englishman when it comes to the question of the working capabilities of their employees, and although they can form a very good idea by the look of a person, they generally reserve their opinion until they see them at work. Once you can prove to a Candian that you are a real good worker, you never need want in Canada; but they all want full value for their money, and if you are to get very good wages you must make up your mind to give the best of your brawn and brain."

"You have not yet told us what you are doing," remarked Mr. Walker.

"At the present moment I am assistant to the manager of one of the largest cinematograph shows in the city, but there is not much prospect, and I am keeping my eyes open for something better. That is the secret of success here. You must always be looking out for chances of bettering your position. There are chances everywhere. My great ambition is to go in for scientific farming. They make fortunes at it. Unfortunately, one needs some training, and I am saving up a bit in the hope of spending next summer on a farm, so that I may see what it is like."

Going on a Farm.

"But surely you do not need any money to go on a farm? I always understood that you can make money as a farm labourer," said Ethel.

"Yes, I know: that is quite true, and that is what I intend to do, for here there is no silly swanky feeling about going to work on a farm—anyone can do it without losing his self-respect. The one thing Canadians respect is a worker, no matter what the work is."

"I cannot see you as a farmer, Arthur."

"You have not thought it out as I have, and you have not yet been able to realise what it means to be a successful farmer."

It was late that night when the young man left the hotel in Sherbrooke Street, and he had evidently been eloquent as to the possibilities of a Canadian farm, for it was arranged when he left that he would come back next evening and bring some books on fruit farming in Ontario.

It was more certain still a month later, when they all enjoyed together the Night Festival of the Montreal Tobogganning Club, for anyone could see that the lessons had been enjoyed as much by the tutor as by the pupils, especially the elder of the two sisters, whose views on farming were sufficiently altered for that one question to have become the all-absorbing topic of conversation. And although Mr. and Mrs. Walker decided to follow their original scheme, and go to California with their daughters until the beginning of the summer, it was arranged that they should return to Montreal and help Arthur to select a farm somewhere in Ontario, with a possible view of making it a home for two of the party.

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CHRISTMAS AT SEA.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services have made special arrangements for the celebration of Christmas Day on their steamers at sea. On all ships the day will start with a Christmas service, after which it will be devoted to fitting jollification. Of chief importance will be the Christmas dinner—a real, old-fashioned English dinner of roast turkey, roast beef, and, of course, Christmas pudding. In the afternoon and evening there will be concerts and dancing, and for the youngsters well-loaded Christmas trees.

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FLAG HOISTED UNDER WATER.

The Red Ensign has been hoisted by two divers nearly 100 ft. below the surface of the sea in Swanson Bay, B.C., on the flagstaff of the sunken steamship *Prince Rupert*, which is now being salved. One diver bent the colours to the halyards and slowly hoisted them, while his mate stood at the salute near by (says the Victoria correspondent of the *Daily Mail*), and sent to the surface, through the telephone connected with his helmet, the strains of the National Anthem. The idea of the salvage company is to bring the vessel to the surface with the British flag mast-headed.

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Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., announce that on account of the increased land line rates in this country and in North America, they are compelled to raise their charges for ordinary full-rate trans-Atlantic wireless telegrams by 1d. per word as from Jan. 1 next.

An Alberta man has produced a type of corn, a cross between sweet and squaw corn, which is earlier in maturity than the ordinary sweet corn and possesses in many respects the hardiness of squaw corn. One advantage of this new strain is that it matures from a week to ten days earlier than sweet corn.

CANADIAN CURLERS FOR SCOTLAND.

Names of the Thirty-Four Players.

The Canadian curlers, who are due to sail from St. John by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of France* on December 30, *en route* for Scotland, *via* Liverpool, will be uniformly attired in greyish brown tweeds with Norfolk jackets, and tweed hats to match. They number 34 in all, allowing for six complete rinks and ten spare men. The various branches of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club are represented as follows:—

Nova Scotia Branch.—W. H. Semple, Truro Club, Truro; George Patterson, Bluenose Club, New Glasgow; J. J. Turnbull, Sydney Club, Sydney; Harold P. Adams, Halifax Club, Halifax; W. J. Busch, Mayflower Club, Halifax; E. A. Fullerton, New Caledonia Club, Pictou; J. A. Craig, Yarmouth Club, Yarmouth.

Canadian (Province of Quebec and Ottawa Valley) Branch. H. J. Airth, Renfrew Club, Renfrew, Ont.; J. Bruce Stewart, Heather Club, Montreal, John Foley, Rideau Club, Ottawa; W. C. Murray, Outremont Club, Montreal; John E. Turton, Thistle Club, Montreal; A. E. Swift, Rideau Club, Ottawa; Richard Wolfe, St. Lawrence Club, Montreal.

Ontario Branch.—J. Meiklejohn, Harriston, Club, Harriston, Ont.; W. C. Chambers, Harriston Club, Harriston, Ont.; Alex. Faill, Stratford Club, Stratford, Ont.; P. H. Douglas, Thistle Club, Hamilton, Ont.; J. A. McFadzen, Stratford Club, Stratford, Ont.; R. M. Waddell, Peterboro' Club, Peterboro'; W. J. Robson, Lakeview Club, Toronto; Dr. S. T. White, Shelborne Club, Shelborne, Ont.; Robert Hicks, Peterboro' Club, Peterboro'; Dr. F. W. Robbins, Detroit Club, Detroit.

Manitoba Branch.—John McEwan, Winnipeg; W. F. Payne, Strathcona Club, Winnipeg; A. H. Pulford, Winnipeg; Wm. Ferguson, Winnipeg; R. J. McLeod, Duluth Club, Duluth; Wm. Conner, Borden Club, Borden, Man.; A. L. Taylor, Crystal City Club, Crystal City, Man.; J. A. Johnson, Baldur Club, Baldur, Man.; E. D. Calvert, Rainy River Club, Rainy River, Man.; Wm. McKenzie, Wolwyn Club, Wolwyn, Sask.

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CANADA'S NEW WARSHIPS.

At the luncheon following the launch at Halifax on Saturday of the *Canadian Explorer*, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, who came here to meet the cruiser *Aurora* and the destroyers *Patriot* and *Patricia*, presented by the British Government to Canada, thanked Great Britain for her splendid gift of ships, which arrived on Tuesday. He said that they would be kept in service, alternating between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Speaking of the Canadian Government's future policy in regard to shipbuilding, Mr. Ballantyne said he was not at liberty to make a definite statement, but the Government was considering the matter, and he believed that the industry would continue in Halifax, at least, which was the port best suited for it in all Canada.

In the new issue of the official Navy List for December, the ships of the Canadian service are for the first time shown separately, following those of the Royal Australian Navy. In addition to the cruiser and destroyers, they include the submarines *CC.1*, *CC.2*, *CH.14*, and *CH.15*, and the depôt-ships *Guelph*, at Halifax, and *Naden*, at Esquimalt.

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EMIGRATION CONDITIONS.

Dr. Nadeau, of the Department of Health, Ottawa, is in England to study the conditions under which emigrants and other passengers to Canada are passed with a view to so co-ordinating the arrangements made to exclude unfit persons by the steamship companies, agents, etc., as to minimise the number of rejections at the ports of landing in Canada.

On Monday a conference took place with representatives of the leading steamship companies, at which Dr. Nadeau was accompanied by Mr. W. R. Little, Commissioner of Immigration in Eastern Canada, and Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration in the United Kingdom.

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A Government analysis of the oil found at Fort Norman shows the following percentages:—Petrol, 24; illuminating oil, 38; light lubricating oil, 34.

Dr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner in France, giving a dinner there last week to Senator Beaubien, recalled the filial affection of Canadians for France, and hoped that an increasingly effective alliance would be realised between France and Great Britain, as well as friendly relations and cultural ties between France and Canada.

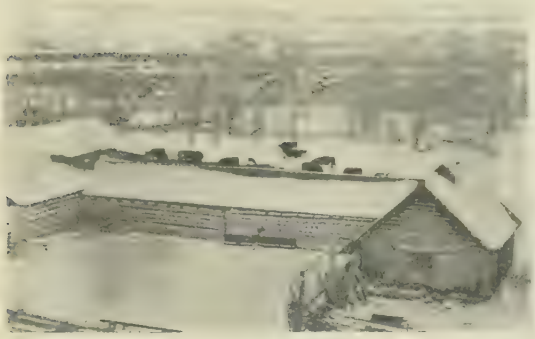
Experts in the Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College have discovered a new and hardier variety of wheat which can be grown farther north than any species hitherto produced. The wheat is a mixture of Australian and Manitoban varieties, and matures a week earlier than Marquis, and though not yielding as much, it is stated to be a fine milling wheat.

CHRISTMAS DAY ON A CANADIAN FARM.

WE had gone to bed quite late the previous night, kept up busy filling the children's stockings, and I was fast asleep when the sound of a tin whistle and the shot of a gun woke me up with a start. I was just jumping up in a fright to see what had happened when the recollection of the filled stockings made me laugh at my own forgetfulness. It was Christmas morning, and I was on a ranch, a real Canadian cattle ranch and farm combined, miles away from anywhere—at least so it seemed to me!

It was a new experience, and my curiosity at what kind of a day it was going to be was mixed with a great deal of pity for myself for being so far from city life and the seasonable greetings of civilisation, although I was amongst some much-loved friends, who, knowing my desire for a quiet change, had asked me to join them for the few days of Christmas festivities. I felt sad, and a great sigh escaped me when I realised that there would be no welcome postman's knock to bring the sweet remembrance of a whole crowd of friends.

The noise on the landing outside my door was, however, anything but sad, for the shrieks of delight at the discovery



THE RANCH IN WINTER.

of some coveted toy and the bursts of laughter sounded strangely the same as those of other children the world over. I felt no virtuous inclination for early rising, but as sleep was out of the question I lay looking round my pretty little white and pink room decorated with hangings in cretonne to match the colour scheme, and the white spotted muslin curtains at the one casement window. There were no pictures on the wall, but a shelf of white enamelled wood, running all along one side, was covered with books, photographs and pretty bits of china. There was no mantelpiece either, but through a grating fixed in the floor a comfortable warmth came in from the furnace in the basement, in which a fire was lit in early November and was never allowed to go out until the end of March.

For a farmhouse this was certainly a pretty and comfortable one, but already, several days ago, I had shed some of my prejudices against farm life, and I was beginning to believe that, after all, they had many compensations for the absence of picture palaces and bargain huntings at fictitious sales!

There was a knock at my door to inform me that breakfast was nearly ready, and, walking to the window, I pulled the curtains aside. The sight that met my eyes was the most beautiful Christmas card that it had ever been my luck to look at. The window of my room overlooked the back of the house, built quite close to a little wood, as much for the pleasure of the eyes as for a protection against the wind.

It had snowed during the night, a light and powdery snow which had covered every tree, every bush, every pine needle, every scrap of moss with a lace-like spider's web. The hard frost coming on the top of it had lent its diamond sparkle touch, and everything was scintillating under the rosy rays of the pale morning sun, while, to complete the picture, right across the clearing in front of the wood, a white ermine came bouncing along, running up a little trial which cut through the wood, her little black, spotted tail the only speck of colour in a pure white, almost fantastic landscape, sharply outlined against a delightful bright blue sky.

I could hardly tear myself away from the wonderful sight when renewed calls made me dress with renewed haste and run down to the room where breakfast was served for everybody—the servants and farm hands at one end of the table and the farmer and his wife and children at the other. The table, covered with a generous fare, was decorated with a huge bunch of green foliage standing on a centre piece of red crêpe paper. Similar touches of green and red adorned the walls, and a great red paper bell hanging from the ceiling completed a simple scheme of Christmas decoration.

A beaming smile was on every face, and seasonable greetings were showered upon me from all sides before I could sit down. There were several young people around the table and a certain element of romance prevailed. All were greatly interested in the dance which was to take place in the evening in the great loft above the granary, where all the boys and girls of the farms around were expected to turn up. Much of the spare time of the young people had been spent during the last few days in trimming the place, making cakes and preparing for the dance.

A lot of work had already been done that very morning. The cows were milked, the cream separated, the pails washed, the pigs and chickens fed, the "chores" (as they call the various items of rough work) were all finished, and most were going to church, at the nearest village five miles distant, in wagons and sleighs, the elders volunteering to remain and watch the turkey roasting and the plum pudding and mince pies. Breakfast over, I offered to help my hostess in clearing up the table; but I was told to get ready for church if I was not afraid of the long drive in the sleigh.

A Sleigh Drive.

Those delightful drives in the open, in a low sleigh (a "cutter," to give it the true Canadian name) on a clear, crisp, frosty day, such as was that Christmas, are among experiences never to be forgotten! A few moments after I was ready to start. The curious-looking vehicle standing quite low on its iron frame was brought to the door, already loaded with a party of girls and driven by the son of the house. I was soon tucked up with nice, warm, home-made fur rugs that would have adorned an elegant European carriage. These were fashioned out of the skins of coyotes killed by the boys, and sewn together by the girls, who had mounted them quite skilfully on thick cloth.

The horses, ice-shod, flew along the perfectly smooth road, giving one the impression of a supernatural car gliding through a white fairyland in which the trees were covered with delicate lace and diamond powder. The fascination of such a health-giving and delightful drive leaves no room for depression of any kind, and by the time we had arrived at the church door I had forgotten to pity myself for spending this Christmas day on a Canadian farm.

The service in the small, quaint, wooden church, which was filled to its utmost capacity, was good. The little organ, exceptionally well played by the village schoolmistress, helped to make it still brighter; whilst, at the end, the singularly happy idea of the clergyman's standing at the door and giving a hearty handshake to each of his parishioners left a cordial, friendly feeling.

Christmas Fare

Although the church-going had appeared to me to be a record in quick-driving, the return journey was done in less time, both driver and horses being well aware that good food and comfort were ready to welcome them home. We were soon back again in the big kitchen, sitting round the table, on which Christmas fare such as one can only see on a farm was laid with pride by the farmer's wife and her daughters. It is difficult to describe in cold print the appetites that did justice to the well-prepared dinner and the joyful spirit which presided over it, making everyone look and feel bright and happy. But it is safe to say that in no place the world over where the Divine Birthday is celebrated could a more genuinely happy gathering have been found that day than on that far-away Canadian ranch.

The dinner over, the young members of the household went out for hockey on the frozen pond, while the youngsters went tobogganing up and down the coulee that runs through the ranch, making a perfectly safe and ideal track where one could enjoy the lively sport without the slightest fear of accident. I went and watched the bigger ones for a time, but after a little I threw dignity to the wind and joined the children, absolutely fascinated by that rapid rush through the air which transports one in an instant into the kingdom of thrills and gives the exquisite sensation of living in another world, while expecting every instant that something wonderful is going to happen. All that takes place is a landing on a bank of heaped-up snow in which you softly roll, amidst the laughter of the onlookers.

The tea bell at last called in the players. It was tea such as is understood in Canada to mean a real, good substantial supper and tea combined—the real enjoyable meal of the day, when the farmer has done his labours and enjoys at leisure the satisfaction of attending to the needs of the inner man. This Christmas Day there were no restful hours in sight, for as soon as the tea things were cleared away the table was laid out again with all imaginable kinds of sandwiches, home made buns, patties, scones, jellies and cakes, together with a variety of refreshments provided for the dancers, who were already beginning to arrive, full of merriment and looking forward to a delightful evening.

A Dance in the Loft.

Still a bit shy of Canadian ways, I felt strangely out of place in that great loft, whither I was persuaded to go. I expected to find in the loft some kind of rural orchestra consisting of regular fiddlers and village pipers, such as my mind pictured sitting on barrels or boxes, after the style of the illustrations which decorate some of Dickens's stories. But here, again, I was disappointed in my own anticipations, being as much astounded at the huge size of the loft as I was surprised at the refined tone of an invisible band playing the

CHRISTMAS WAITS.

latest dances and rag-time tunes. The surprise collapsed in a smile when I discovered in a corner a magnificent gramophone.

For hours the dances went on, sandwiched with songs by well-known singers, rendered by the same instrument, and occasionally topical songs taken up by the boys and girls, who were still at it when, after falling an easy prey to their contagious happiness and joining them until my feet and throat ached, I bade them "Good-night"—or (may I confess?) "Good-morning."

The secret feeling of sadness which had invaded my heart earlier in the day had been replaced by one of wonder and admiration for the amount of real, honest, unadulterated pleasure which those kindly people, spending their lives in constant communing with Nature, could extract out of what I had imagined to be a limited source. Indeed, I had never before had such a well-filled Christmas Day.

ANGLO-CANADIENNE.

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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

In view of the increased cost of maintenance, the Royal Colonial Institute has adopted alterations of rules dealing with elections on or after next year. These provide that every resident Fellow shall on election pay £3 3s. as entrance fee, or, if residing over 50 miles from London, £1 1s., with, in either case, £3 3s. as annual subscription. A resident Fellow may compound for his annual subscription at his entrance by a payment of 30 guineas. Every non-resident Fellow shall pay £1 1s. as entrance fee and £1 11s. 6d. as annual subscription. He may compound for £15 15s. Every associate shall pay £1 11s. 6d. annual subscription, or may compound for £15 15s. Every male associate, after the payment of three annual subscriptions, shall be eligible for election as a resident Fellow, without payment of an entrance fee.

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Lt. G. A. Worth, R.C.N., has been appointed to the *Excellent*, additional, for gunnery control course (January 9).

The maple leaf placed in the grave of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey was sent by Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, Ont., to Miss Alice Home, daughter of the late Sir Anthony Home, V.C.

Mr. Martin Harvey and his company, including Miss N. De Silva and Miss Martin Harvey, embarked on the C.P.O.S. liner *Metagama* at Liverpool on Saturday *en route* for Canada. They are due back in England next May.

WORK ON THE LAND.

Commissioner Lamb on the Employment Situation.

Commissioner Lamb, Director of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army, who has just returned from a visit to Canada and U.S.A., where he had been accompanying General Booth, states with regard to the question of immigration that he has never found the situation more difficult to sum up.

In the Canadian West there has been a bounteous harvest, and that meant assured progress; for the prosperity of the farmers in the prairie wheat zone in the West means a strong call on the industrial activities of the East. The situation in Canada, however, is affected greatly by the conditions prevailing in the United States, where the economic situation is decidedly uncertain, and all classes are waiting expectantly for a fall in prices of commodities and of wages before proceeding in any forward direction.

There is much unemployment in the Canadian cities, says Commissioner Lamb, but from his own observation and from information derived from reliable sources he can state that there are tens of thousands of vacancies for men willing to work on the farms. It is confidently believed that there must be a tremendous industrial development in the near future, but just now the unemployed industrial workers of the cities refuse to labour on the land.

During the coming months the Salvation Army Emigration Department will be concerned in finding suitable land workers for the Dominion.

Commissioner Lamb found that there is a decided tendency to restrict immigration in U.S.A., where there is an influx of over a million persons a year, mostly from European Continental countries, but there is an increasing call for more persons of British nationality to leaven the mass which falls in the great "melting pot." In Canada there is comparatively little restriction. Even now there is a great demand for farm hands and pick and shovel men. The towns may be congested, but there is work on the farms for thousands, and also on railway construction.

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RELIEF FOR CANADIAN UNEMPLOYED.

The Dominion Government announces that it will contribute one-third of the amount actually disbursed for relief throughout the Dominion provided the other two-thirds are paid by the municipalities and Provinces jointly (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

The construction of the new Welland Canal will continue during the winter, and other Federal projects to give employment are under consideration. The City of Toronto has authorised the immediate expenditure of $125,000 on parks and civic buildings.

Work is to proceed immediately on two Government ships and on the plant of the Dominion Shipbuilding Co., which has been idle since the company went into liquidation.

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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Princess Mary made several purchases of Canadian-made articles at the Canadian stall at the "Christmas Fayre" held in the Royal Albert Hall last week in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The late Mr. William Baker, the honorary director of the Homes, in his last letter of appeal on behalf of the children, written just before his death, pleads the children's cause, and asks that every child born into the world be given a fair chance, that they may in the near future help to move the world forward and upward. His last words were: "I know that you will help the little ones." There are to-day 7,318 boys and girls and babies under the care of the homes, which have never before so urgently needed support. Donations may be sent to the hon. treasurer, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

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CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

The war sadly interrupted the work of the Champlain Society (Toronto). For some years publication was impossible. Now it has been resumed, and the first of the three volumes of Colonel Wood's "Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812" has just been sent to members. The Society has in course of preparation about a dozen volumes. The text, with an English translation and notes, of the works of Champlain will be in six volumes. This edition was undertaken in 1908, at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration of the founding of Quebec, and the Society has received some measure of public aid for its great task. The first volume is now in the press, and the work on the other volumes is well advanced.

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Dr. A. H. R. Buller, Professor of Botany at the University of Manitoba, predicts that Canada will eventually raise a larger wheat crop than the United States.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Mr. Lloyd G[illegible] presided at a luncheon given by the Empire Parliamentary Association on Wednesday at the House of Commons to meet Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, ex-President of the Canadian Privy Council, and other members of the Association who are delegates to the First Assembly of the League of Nations, as well as other Dominion members of Parliament.

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The *Times* special correspondent at Geneva says of Mr. Rowell that he "frequently imported from across the seas a desirable atmosphere of calm common sense at moments when the Assembly seemed in danger of forgetting that Europe is not the world."

* *

The Hon. Mrs. Seely, wife of Major-General the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, gave birth to a son on December 16 at 11, Smith Square, Westminster.

* *

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, and Mr. Jas. Hylands, of Cobalt, Ont., have become Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

* *

Sir Frederick and Lady Orr-Lewis, with their family, will leave Whitewebbs, Enfield, early next month for Cannes, where Sir Frederick has rented a villa.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring, of Toronto, have left London for Egypt via Trieste, and will spend the winter there.

* *

Mr. Harry Duff Reid, second son of the late Sir Robert Reid, St. John's, Newfoundland, who succeeded his brother as president of the Reid Newfoundland Company, arrived by the R.M.S. *Aquitania*, and is staying at the Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly. He is accompanied by Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid, and will be in Europe for the next two months.

* *

At 64, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1., last week, Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels gave a luncheon at which the [illegible] were Lord and Lady Edward Gleichen, Lady Robert Manners, Lady Muriel Gore-Browne, Lady Perley, Lady Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. William Farquhar, Mrs. Creagh and Mrs. Forbes Crombie.

* *

Mr. Robert Murray, ex-Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. J. F. Tweeddale, ex-Minister of Agriculture, who were defeated in the Provincial General Elections in New Brunswick on October 9, tendered their resignations to the Lieut.-Governor, and are to be succeeded by Mr. J. E. Hetherington, Speaker of the last Legislature, who will become Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. D. W. Merserean, who will be Minister of Agriculture. Dr. Hetherington represents Queen's County and Mr. Merserean Sunbury in the Provincial Legislature, and by-elections in those constituencies will take place next month, at which they will seek re-election.

Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., who present in London, is the Chief Commissioner of Colonisation and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is one of the best known old timers who has established a prosperous and well-settled Western Canada, having been identified with the development of that great region since 1872, first with the Hudson's Bay Company, then as Inspector of Surveys for the Canadian Government.

COL. J. S. DENNIS, C.M.G.

Deputy Minister of Public Works in the old North-West Territorial Government, and later as Assistant to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. During his connection with the C.P.R., which dates from 1902, he has been responsible for the creation in Southern Alberta of the largest individual irrigation project in America. For many years he has been in charge of the immigration and land settlement policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has been the means of settling hundreds of thousands of British, American and Canadian farmers upon the Western Provinces, and amongst the notable schemes that he inaugurated of especial interest to the British emigrant is the "Ready-made Farm" idea. Col. Dennis has also had considerable military experience, dating from the Riel rebellion in 1885. During the Great War he was second in command of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, which was instrumental in recruiting over 30,000 British citizens resident in the United States for the British and Canadian Forces. In 1918 he went to Siberia with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in charge of all lines of communication, transportation, accommodation, and general information. He commanded, in addition, the Red Cross Expedition to Siberia, as Commissioner, and was chairman of the Canadian Trades Commission at Vladivostok. He returns to Canada on December 31.

Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, [illegible] Province of Quebec, [illegible]

[illegible]

Lieut.-Col. G. B. A[illegible]

[illegible]

* *

[illegible] years of [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

George McLaren [illegible] ...er of the C.P.R.

* *

Among the arrivals by the [illegible] on Tuesday were Sir Adam and [illegible] Beck, Lady Scott, Sir Harold and [illegible] Boulton, Lord Leverhulme, Sir Jose[illegible] Davies, Sir John Cadman, General Sir Sam Hughes, Col. C. Beddington, D.S.O., and Mr. W. P. Bull.

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Among the recent departures for Canada have been Lady Ames, Mr. J. J. Lash, Lady Gordon, Sir William Mackenzie, Hon. Wallace and Mrs. Nesbitt, per *Olympic*; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harvey, Mrs. A. and Miss MacGregor and Col. J. Thompson, D.S.O., per *Melagama*; Maj.-Gen. J. Lyons Biggar, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, Capt. H. Pickup and Lady M. Scott, per *Empress of France*.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The marriage announced between Miss L. Arathon and Mr. A. R. Webster, of Montreal, has been put off owing to a family bereavement.

* *

An engagement is an[illegible] Dudley F. N. FitzGerald, elder son of Mr. Francis and the Hon. Mrs. FitzGerald, of Wroxton, Banbury, and Hermione, daughter of the late Mr. George Kiely and Mrs. Kiely, of Toronto.

* *

At Guelph, Ont., on December 1, [illegible] Dorothy Beatty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, of Fergus, Ont., was united in marriage to Count de Beaujeau, son of the late Senator de Beaujeau, of Montreal. Count de Beaujeau, who is an aviator, served with distinction in the Foreign Legion of France, while the bride was in the V.A.D. It was while overseas that the young couple first m[illegible]

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At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on November 1, the Very Rev. Dean Quainton united in marriage Ernest Charles, second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dane, and Gladys Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Fish.

* *

At Montreal, on November 30, in the private chapel of the Archbishop's Palace, the marriage was sol[illegible] bishop Gauthier of Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Desjardins, of Hull, to the Baron de T'Serclaes de Wommersom, *dit* Comte de T'Serclaes Tilly, son of the late Baron and Baroness T'Serclaes de Womme[illegible] and bridegroom.

* *

The wedding of Miss Jeanne [illegible] daughter of Mr. [illegible] and granddaughter of the late Justice Sicotte, to Mr. Henri Beaudry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Beaudry, and grandson of Senator Louis Dessaulles, took place this month at St. Leo's Church, Westmount, P.Q.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA. An address on public libraries in Ontario was given by Mr. W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries for Ontario, who said that the Province had 425 public libraries, which, in proportion to population, was the highest of any State or Province in the world.

—A drop of $5 per 1,000 ft. in the sale price of spruce lumber was made in the Ottawa lumber market on November 26.

The Dominion Seed Commissioner announces that at the Chicago International Exposition Canada won 21 of 25 prizes, including the first three for spring wheat. In oats, Western Canada, in competition with the North-Western States, won all prizes but the sixth, and Eastern Canada, in competition with the New England and North Central States, won the first, third, and eighth prizes. Canada also won the first three prizes for flint corn and first and third for field peas.

TORONTO.—The announcement is made at the Canadian National Railways' headquarters of the appointment of Mr. W. C. Muir to be general manager, Canadian National Express Co., with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Muir was previously general superintendent of the Canadian National Express Co.

—Mr. John R. Stirrett, of Toronto University, son of Mr. Robert Stirrett, of Petrolia, Ont., has been unanimously selected as Rhodes Scholar, and will go into residence at Oxford in October, 1921. Mr. Stirrett served in France for three years during the war.

——On December 1, Lt.-Col. Delamere, Assistant Clerk of the Ontario Legislature, after 52½ years' service said good-bye to his colleagues. Col. Delamere entered the Government service in 1868.

HAMILTON.—On December 2 hay reached the highest price on record in these parts, selling for $40 per ton. When snow comes the price of hay will be even higher than this figure in the opinion of some farmers.

LONDON.—On December 1 auto bandits daringly entered the South London branch of the Merchants Bank, clearing the teller's till of $700 cash while the manager and an assistant were held at bay at the point of automatic pistols. No trace of the robbers has been secured.

ST. CATHARINES.—At the annual meeting of the directors of Ridley College, Mr. George H. Gooderham, of Toronto, was chosen as President; the Rev. Canon Cody, of Toronto, and Mr. A. C. Kingston, of St. Catharines, Vice-Presidents; and the former directors were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. Ross Gooderham, of Toronto, and Capt. A. L. Bishop, of St. Catharines. The new wing being erected, a gift of Messrs. George H. and Ross Gooderham, at a cost of $180,000, is expected to be completed in the spring.

WELLAND.—Following a visit of Sir William Cross a decision was made by him to erect a new fertiliser factory near here. It is hoped that all the buildings will be put up and the machinery installed ready for operation by the Fall of 1921. The site picked out is one of about fifteen acres, being part of the Henry Bartz property, located on the west bank of the canal just south of the city.

MIDLAND.—British capitalists, through Mason & Co., of Manchester, England, have purchased the two sawmills and timber limits of Mr. Manley Chew situated on Beckwith and Hope Islands, and five townships north of Massey Bay. This British firm bought Mr. Chew's 1920 cut of pine in January last, but later decided to go into the Canadian trade on their own behalf. The entire operations in this country will be in charge of Major G. L. Main, of Galt.

OWEN SOUND. On December 1 Owen Sound's memorial to her honoured dead was unveiled in Queen's Park by Private W. T. Batchelor (who lost both legs and an arm in action) before an immense throng of people. Two hundred veterans, under the command of Lt.-Col. D. E. MacIntyre, D.S.O., M.C., attended the ceremony

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On board the C.P.O.S. *Corsican* was a party of thirty Lancashire girls, skilled mill workers, proceeding to the factory of the Dominion Textile Co. at St. John, N.B. On the *Victorian*, which arrived about the same time, were 80 Catholic orphan boys bound for Ottawa, travelling under the auspices of the Canadian Catholic Emigration Society.

——The building permits issued here during November aggregated $119,840. The value in permits issued from January 1 to November 30 reached a total of $2,220,820, an increase of $177,751 over the corresponding period in 1919.

MONTREAL.—The Bank of Nova Scotia is now occupying its new office at the corner of St. James and McGill Streets (formerly Eastern Townships Bank Building). The bank's old office in the Canada Life Building at the corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets, has been taken over by the Bank of Hamilton.

——In the first eleven months of the year the total building permits were: 1919, $17,779,811; 1920, $24,333,626.

——Another Canadian Government Merchant Marine ship, the *Canadian Leader*, was successfully launched on November 27 at the yards of Canadian Vickers, Ltd. The vessel is a sister ship of the *Canadian Victor*, *Canadian Conqueror* and *Canadian Commander*, all launched within the last few months, and is the twelfth built by this firm for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, and the sixth this year. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. W. G. Ross, wife of the president of the Montreal Harbour Commission.

——The new spacious wing which has been added to the Young Women's Christian Association building, Dorchester Street West, has been opened. Miss Margaret Finley, president of the local Y.W.C.A., occupied the chair, and Sir Arthur Currie was among those present.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The big game season has been a most successful one. Many large parties came from the United States, and took back bags of moose and deer heads.

——Mr. John B. Hawthorn, High Sheriff of York County, has been appointed Chief Inspector under the New Brunswick Prohibition Act.

ST. JOHN.—The Montreal St. John Development Co. has been incorporated, and will build sixty houses in Fairville, a suburb.

——The committee for the selection of Rhodes scholars for the Province has named Henri P. Binet, of Magdalen Islands, Que., a graduate of St. Joseph's University.

——Manufacturing industries of New Brunswick increased from 628 in 1905 to 1,363 in 1918, while the value of output increased from $23,133,951 to $66,855,078. At the present time there are about 20,000 persons employed in industrial concerns on a payroll of approximately $17,000,000. In St. John City the establishments have increased from 114 in 1905 to about 275 at the present time, while the output has increased from $7,000,000 to about $20,000,000.

——Mr. George Hickey, of Pecologan, N.B., shot a moose with an antler spread of 54½ inches. This is the record for the section this year. Another animal with a spread of 50 inches was shot on the Miramichi.

Mr. E. Hoover, of Pennsylvania, and party have returned from Bald Mountain, where they have been big game hunting with Guide Richard Scott. They secured eight deer and one moose with an exceptionally fine head.

GRAND MANAN.—The lobster season has opened with excellent prospects. At the first haul of the season one of the boats took 570 lobsters, while catches of 300 and 400 are frequent. The six boneless herring plants at Seal Cove are working overtime.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—There are 10,500 telephones in service in the city, the increase in number from September, 1919, being 675. In the exchanges outside of the city within the Province there is a total of 23,270, making a grand total connected to the one system serving the Province of 33,770. The increase in the number of 'phones outside the city is 8.4 per cent.

The 45 days' moose hunting season in this Province has closed, and the Game Commissioner estimates that the total kill of moose this year in the Province is about 1,250.

——Things are moving at the Halifax Shipyards with a steamer in the dry dock, two others moored at the dock pier and another to the south of them, and three new ships on the stocks, and work being done on them by nearly 1,500 men.

WOLFVILLE.—On December 2 Acadia College Hall, one of the central buildings of Acadia University and the administrative office of the institution, was completely destroyed by fire. The German aeroplane presented by the Canadian Government to the University, 100 rifles belonging to the Boy Scouts, all the treasures in the museum, together with the furnishings and a fine collection of stuffed birds, were destroyed. The building was erected in 1879 and cost $80,000.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—At the annual reunion of the Lord Selkirk Association, at the Fort Garry Hotel, at which 200 descendants of the original colonists were present, Mrs. Pritchard, aged 83, danced the Red River jig twice, and stayed till midnight.

Preliminary to inaugurating a new policy for regulating the liquor traffic, as provided in amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act passed last session of the Legislature, Mr. E. A. Gilroy, purchasing agent, has been appointed Government vendor of liquor.

——Property to the value of $41,000,000 is exempted from taxation in the city, according to a statement made at a meeting of the Building Owners' Association. The Association termed the present taxation inequitable, and circularised the City Council candidates as to their views on it.

Authorisation has been given the City Treasurer by the City Council at a special meeting to accept tenders for the sale of $800,000 of City of Winnipeg bonds. The bonds will be payable in ten years in Canada or the United States, or in twenty years in Canada only. Interest will be at the rate of 6 per cent.

DAUPHIN.—Indications of oil in this region are so promising that the Manitoba Government, in conjunction with the Town Council, has undertaken to put down a test well. Work will in all probability be commenced this winter.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—By an amendment to the Soldiers' Dependent Children Act, in the Provincial Legislature, children of soldiers of those Powers who were associated with the Allies during the war will receive the same benefit under the Act as those given the children of Canadian and British soldiers.

Saskatchewan does not intend to embark on a law suit at the present time to obtain control of its natural resources, according to a statement made by Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, who seconded a Government motion that "the Government of Saskatchewan should urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of arranging for the transfer to the Province of the public domain within its limits without further delay."

——In the Legislature the Village Act was amended to raise the income tax exemption level of married people from $1,500 to $2,000.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. A woman lawyer pleading the case of a woman prisoner before a woman magistrate, and a woman orderly in attendance, was the unique spectacle in Court here. Mrs. Emily Murphy was the magistrate, and Miss H. K. Barclay the lawyer. Mrs. Murphy, in her welcome to Miss Barclay, declared she felt the event to be a milestone in the history of the Province so far as women were concerned.

Several boxes of rock cuttings, representing cores from the Government drill at Fort McMurray, have reached the city for analysis at the University of Alberta. They are the first of the kind ever taken in the West, and prove the fact that gypsum and salt in commercial quantities exist in the Athabasca country.

There has been sold by auction in this Province recently by the Dominion Government 115,000 acres of land at prices ranging from $7 to $70 per acre.

CALGARY.—The United Grain Growers, Ltd., shareholders, at the annual meeting here, authorised the directors to increase the borrowing powers of the company from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

——At the Chinese Mission, 120, Second Avenue West, a large portion of the Chinese colony of the city were present to witness the marriage of Miss Tuey Cheung, of Lacombe, and Mr. James Fong, of Calgary. Although this was the second Chinese wedding to take place in the city, it was the first Christian Chinese wedding to be celebrated not only in Calgary but in the Prairie Provinces.

——The new Central Alberta sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, located across the river from Bowness Park, near Calgary, has been opened. This sanatorium has been built as a part of the general co-operative scheme of the Dominion Government, as represented by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and the Provincial Government of Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Lt.-Col. James Sclater has handed in his resignation to the Provincial Government as Prohibition Commissioner. The Colonel has accepted a position with the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, operating the Canadian-Australasian Line, and will leave Vancouver for Australia in January.

——The financial statement made public by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, shows a total revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, of $13,861,605, and expenditures for the same period of $13,511,123. This leaves the Province with a net surplus for the year of $350,470. Of the total expenditure, $1,482,589 has gone to meet the year's charges on the public debt of the Province, $2,227,374 for education, and $2,224,344 for public works. All expenditures, capital and current interest on account of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway are also provided for in the expenditure account.

—Yarrows, Ltd., of Esquimalt, have been awarded the contract to reconvert the C.P.R. steamship *Princess Adelaide* from an oil to a coal burner. The *Princess Adelaide* will be the first of the company's boats plying between this port and Vancouver to be converted back to coal. The change on the steamship *Princess Mary* will follow. The work on the *Princess Mary* will be done by the Victoria Machinery Depôt. The steamship *Charmer* is also to be made into a coal-burner.

Next spring the Provincial Government will offer for sale 22,000 acres of irrigated land in the Okanagan Valley.

Eastern Canada interests intend to build a pulp and paper mill near Prince George at a cost of $6,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will open another branch near the corner of Robson and Granville Streets in January, a lease having been secured by the bank on premises in the Granville Mansions, fronting on Robson Street.

Winter Sports in Canada:

A Merry

A CHAMPIONSHIP SNOW-SHOE RACE.

THE START OF AN ICE-

TOBOGGANISTS ON MOUNT ROYAL, MONTREAL

SKATIN

TOBOGGAN SLIDE

Christmas

RACE ON TORONTO BAY.

A GAME OF ICE-HOCKEY.

HOCKEY.

CURLING AT RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA (THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIDENCE).

GH PARK, TORONTO.

HAPPY TOBOGANISTS.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Prince and Emigration.

"The Prince on his tour through the Dominion and Australia relied not upon form or ceremony, but upon human feelings. He mingled with the people as a human being and showed his interest in the general life of the people, who were captivated by his warmth and simplicity of manner. If we want population, and especially of desirable types, we must forget the official in an appeal to the human. It is admirable that we have the Prince to help us so."—*Montreal Gazette.*

A Prince at Ottawa.

"A Prince at Ottawa would most likely be adored by French-Canadians and English-Canadians alike. But we question if ever his Court would be popular. To speak our mind frankly, we believe the latter would be superlatively detested. Moreover, the bonds of loyalty which unite the Canadian people to the Crown do not need the constant presence of Royalty here. There are other grave reasons why a son of the Sovereign should not be nominated Governor-General of Canada; but the susceptibility of the inhabitants of Ottawa prevents us from speaking of them too openly."—*L'Evenement.*

A Wonderful Old Man.

"Sir George E. Foster is a prominent figure at the League of Nations meeting in Geneva. Perhaps Canadians are somewhat lacking in appreciation of the true worth of many of their public servants. We may even include many men outside the field of politics who have sought and won distinction and rendered world service on residence under foreign flags. In the case of Sir George he is a man to be trusted with Canada's honour in any company. He is a master student of history, and possesses the ability to present his case and demand a thoughtful hearing among world statesmen of distinction. This may be a young man's era, but the veterans, after all, speak from their own as well as others' experience. All of which is worth a good deal."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

United States and the Mandates.

"To-day, while she is not a member of the League of Nations, the United States is still a member of the great family of nations that won the peace, and while she may differ with the Powers with whom she was associated in the great struggle as to the machinery by which peace should be enforced, she has not deviated in any degree in the principles in support of which she entered the war and on which she made peace. Moreover, she claims the right to protest if and when she believes that such a deviation in principle has been made by one of her allies. In a scrupulously literal interpretation of the letter of the League it would not be difficult to exclude her claim to participation in the mandates on a technicality, but on the broader basis of equity and justice her protest demands a hearing."—*Montreal Star.*

Much To Correct.

"There is much to correct in the way of life most of us at the present time are following. We are too much absorbed in material objects, in the pursuit of wealth, in dreams of luxurious living. Public opinion is too tolerant of lapses from old standards of decency. Society is getting down-at-the-heel in a moral sense. Irreverence, rebellion against work, and disrespect for conventions that have the strongest religious sanction are among the evils of the time, to be corrected only by the keying up of Christianity as a force in society. The movement to bring people to church ought to be warmly responded to by the people, and the work of those who bring people into the church should be clinched by the earnest, pious and efficient labours of the clergy."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Labour and Public Service.

"If Labour is to make headway it must keep both its feet on the earth. It must accept the hard facts of the world and be prepared to function in the social body as one of its natural parts. The English elections show that civic work is just plain, practical business, and that no matter how much oratory a candidate may emit on the platform, oratory goes for little or nothing in managing the affairs of a city. It is their ability in this that should be the test of civic candidates. Forward-looking, liberal-minded men, careful of the city's interests and civic position, should command the respect of the electors irrespective of party labels. It is public service and not party interests that will weigh with the electors." —*Manitoba Free Press.*

* *

Major Arthur Haggard, presiding last Saturday at the annual meeting of the Veterans' Corps and Employment Bureau, at the Veterans' Club, Hand Court, Holborn, said that during the past year they had found 136 men permanent jobs. Of all the men who had been employed from their Bureau there had not been one unsatisfactory case or a single accusation of dishonesty.

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REAR-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

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FOR DEMOBILISED IMPERIAL & COLONIAL NAVAL & MILITARY HEROES.

1. To establish and endow the Veterans' Club as Permanent Headquarters with 1,000 beds.
2. To establish a Convalescent Home in connection with the Scheme for those whose wounds or sickness necessitate treatment after returning to civil life, and for those who are incapacitated after many years' service with the Colours.

When completed the Veterans' Club will form a home from home for all who have served or are serving in the forces of the Crown, whether in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions overseas.
Contributions should be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association, 47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, England.

SHIPBUILDERS' AND SHIPOWNERS' DIFFICULTIES.

Notable Speeches by Mr. Robert Traill and Sir Thomas Fisher at the Launch of the "Montrose."

THE Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., of which Sir Edward Mackay Edgar is one of the directors, has been prominently identified with the development of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services from the time when the company's house flag was first hoisted. From the Fairfield yards came the *Empresses of Russia* and *Asia*, which hold the record across the Pacific Ocean from Vancouver to China; and it was with the Fairfield-built *Empress of Britain* that the C.P.O.S. first captured the blue riband of the direct Canadian trans-Atlantic service in 1905. In the same yard is now being completed the *Empress of Canada*, which will be the largest and fastest vessel on the Pacific. On Tuesday of last week from the same yard was launched the *Montrose*, a twin-screw, oil-burning vessel of 16,200 tons, which is one of three larger and faster additions being made to the increasingly popular two-class trans-Atlantic service of the company, at present operated by the *Metagama*, *Minnedosa*, *Melita*, and several older vessels of the fleet. Some details regarding the vessel and the launch were given in *Canada* last week, and that account is now supplemented by extracts from the speeches made on the occasion by Mr. Robert Traill, engineering director of Fairfield's, and Sir Thomas Fisher, general manager of the C.P.O.S. in Europe, which are causing widespread comment.

THE C.P.O.S. "MONTCALM," NOW NEARLY COMPLETED, A SISTER SHIP TO THE "MONTROSE." (See page 380.)

The *Montcalm*, *Montrose*, and the sister ship not yet launched, are each built to carry 450 cabin passengers amidships, with permanent accommodation aft and forward for 450 third-class passengers in two- and four-berth rooms and good accommodation for an additional 850. They are 575 ft. long, 70 ft. beam, 68 ft. deep and of a register tonnage of 16,250, with turbine engines capable of making the passage regularly within seven days from port to port.

High Cost of Construction.

In these difficult times, said Mr. Traill, there was regret when a ship like the *Montrose* was launched, as orders were now difficult to obtain, shipowners being naturally concerned at the very high cost of construction. Many of the first-class companies had cancelled large orders, and orders to his own firm for two steamships as large as the *Montrose* had just been countermanded. In dealing with the causes, Mr. Traill made special allusion to the "ca-canny" policy, which meant that workmen were not exerting themselves to the utmost, with the result that they were not getting from workmen the reward that they ought to get from the high wages they were paying. He recently had the opportunity of comparing the costs of engines built immediately before the war with an exactly duplicate set of machinery finished early this year. The labour cost should have been two and three-quarter times the pre-war figure. It made a curious comparison. The cost was divided into two sections—first that carried out by men on piece or contract, and the other portion was time workers. The cost of the portion built on piece worked out exactly in accordance with the rise in wages: that was, two and three-quarter times the pre-war cost. The figures for the men working on time was four and a half times, so they saw there was a clear proof of what was known as the "ca'canny" policy, and they were not getting value for wages. Happily, there was every indication that the saner element in the Trade Union movement appreciated the fact, and he thought in the near future they would agree to contract on piece work. They were anxious that working men should earn as much as they physically could, and the better class of workman should be able to get a sufficient reward for his extra exertions and skill. But the Trade Union movement in the country was such that all men were supposed to be on one level, and the bad should get the same wage.

Mr. Traill then alluded to the difficulties encountered in their engineering shops as a result of the moulders' strike which lasted for four months, and the leeway had never been made up, mainly because the moulders still declined piece work, would not work overtime, and consequently kept thousands of other men out of work for lack of the castings. "Where does brotherly love come in in such cases?" asked Mr. Traill, who then gave reasons for his conviction that directly capital and labour agreed to co-operate plenty of orders for large liners would come in. It was true that there were 750,000 more tons of "tramp" shipping afloat than in 1914, mainly built in the United States or abroad, but, as regarded fine passenger liners, there were only 2[illegible] vessels afloat, as compared with 3,100 in 1914. Sooner or later that difference—mainly due to losses by enemy submarines—would have to be made up, for (adding the suspension of natural increase during the war) there was still a shortage of "liner" tonnage of about 2,000,000. Now, if labour and material were stabilised and brought into reasonable bounds, he thought that the large liner companies would have to build. It seemed to him that at the present time the companies were so horrified at the huge costs that they declared they were not able to build vessels that would be a commercial venture, with freights and expenses such as they were to-day. On behalf of his co-directors, he desired to thank Lady Raeburn for coming there to launch the *Montrose*, and asked her to accept a diamond pendant as a souvenir.

The Passenger Business.

Sir Thomas Fisher, after making a complimentary allusion to the career of Sir Ernest Raeburn, K.B.E., the newly-appointed Glasgow manager of the C.P.O.S., expressed his concurrence with all that Mr. Traill had said in regard to the shipbuilding situation, excepting only his reference to the shortage of vessels of the "liner" type. It must not be forgotten, said Sir Thomas, that the passenger business was not like the freight business. A passenger, especially a tourist, did not travel [illegible] he (Sir Thomas) could hear and learn from his own business and talking to others, there had been a real falling off in that traffic; and seeing that the tourist taxation was very high in all countries, he thought they must recognise that the tourist traffic was more or less gone. In future passenger liners would, he believed, have to look to business men and

emigrants. For this reason, there were more than enough liners built or building to cover the requirements of the world during the next few years, and he was afraid that the shipbuilding industry of this country was in for a very bad time, and that it would be necessary for shipping companies to simplify the vessels they were constructing for the passenger trade.

The *Montrose*, he continued, carried only two classes of passengers. He felt sure she was the right type of ship, and only fell short of the ideal of what a modern passenger liner should be in that she burnt oil, which was wasteful, for oil should be consumed in an internal combustion engine; but their engineers as yet, unfortunately, had not made sufficient advances to justify the adoption of such engines. The *Montrose* was 16,000 tons odd, designed to have a speed of 16½ knots at sea; she would leave Liverpool on a Friday afternoon, and would be able to land her passengers at Quebec on the early morning of the following Friday at the most convenient time to connect with the railways. These ships of the type of the *Montrose* now cost in the neighbourhood of £1,500,000. Their successful economic operation largely depended upon their being turned round so that they could make the round voyage in three weeks, and be reasonably full of both passengers and cargo.

Third-Class Emigrant Traffic.

Sir Thomas Fisher then alluded to the expensive delays in port owing to labour action. Before the war the most progressive and successful shipping companies were, he was afraid, to be found in Germany, and he believed their great success was due to the quick despatch which they gave their ships in their ports, thereby enabling them to earn more money, especially with the constant flow of third-class emigrant traffic which they were able to divert to their ships at Hamburg. They were not in the same position in this country as regarded their emigrants. The British emigrant was a more intelligent and self-reliant man than the man on the Continent. Their emigrants went to the new country in the spring of the year; fortunately, they mostly went to their own Dominions, and not to the United States; but this thing, fortunate as it was for the Empire, was bad for the shipping companies. It was almost impossible to see how such ships as the *Montrose* were going to be made to pay unless they could get third-class traffic in the "off" season as well as in the season when the British emigrants were moving Overseas. Sir Thomas Fisher went on to refer to the necessity for facilitating the transfer to Liverpool and the embarkation there of emigrants from the Continent, and looked with confidence to the Liverpool authorities improving the facilities of their port while there was time. If they did not avail themselves of that opportunity of improvement in the coming spring it would not occur again, because the Germans would have restarted.

Trade Unions' Attitude.

If the Unions would only see, proceeded Sir Thomas, that by working a machine or a ship 24 hours out of 24 they were benefiting themselves by reducing the amount which capital took out of the industry there would be a very much better prospect in the shipping and other trades. He was very pleased to see the announcement that the engineers had recognised the three shift principle, and he hoped it would spread to other industries. They felt it necessary to have the shift system in shipping. They made an offer to the Dockers' Union that they would try it experimentally under any safeguards which they might care to suggest. If it did not succeed the dockers were none the worse off, and if it succeeded it could be expanded as circumstances dictated. Under the present system of the eight-hour day, mitigated by overtime, he was told that 11,000 dockers in Liverpool received not less than £4 per week, and 5,000 got under £2 10s. per week. Double shifts would tend to equalise matters, the general standard would be raised, and more employment would be found for men, certainly in the case of the regular liners. The position at Liverpool would certainly become extremely serious when a revival of trade occurred. It was not too much to say that the very existence of the entrepôt trade was bound up with the question. He suggested that the importance of the matter was such as to call for the intervention of the Minister of Transport to bring the various parties together, and to find a solution which would enable the industry to go forward in the future as it had done in the past. If no improvement could be made he greatly feared that very few more orders would be placed on the Clyde for a long time for vessels of that type. But his confidence in British common sense was such that he still felt hopeful that they would find a way out of the difficulties.

Admiral Sir Douglas Brownrigg, a director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., in responding, said he believed the big boats would have to be built, and when the C.P.O.S. came there for a vessel they were assured of the very highest quality that could be built by shipbuilders the wide world over.

THE "MONTCALM," A SISTER SHIP TO THE "MONTROSE."

Prior to the launch of the *Montrose*, a representative of *Canada* had an opportunity of inspecting her sister ship, the *Montcalm*, which is approaching completion in the celebrated yards of John Brown & Co., Clydebank, where the *Aquitania* and so many famous ocean greyhounds and warships have been constructed. Sir Thomas Bell, managing director, who escorted the visitors over the *Montcalm*, said that, had it not been for the joiners' strike, she would have been ready for sea in March. Another vessel exactly similar to the *Montcalm* and *Montrose* is in the initial stages of construction in this yard.

Many improvements upon the "M" two-class boats now in the service of the C.P.O.S. are noticeable in the *Montcalm*, which will give the emigrant type of passengers in the third class as good accommodation as that provided for the second class up to recent years. The main third-class diningroom is exceptionally lofty, and extends the entire length of the ship, and has a special galley and serving rooms adjoining. The sleeping berths are enclosed; there are many baths, also accommodation for washing children's clothes, individual washbasins, and excellent lavatory accommodation. Smoking rooms and spacious lounges are noticeable features, also the space for deck promenading, which has been increased at the after end by sinking the hatchway to the deck level (while at sea). The space in the bows, hitherto used by the crew (who are now berthed amidships), is also fitted with settees, and makes a splendid bad weather shelter. The cabin accommodation is made still more comfortable and attractive; the lounge is fitted with a teak floor for dancing, as is also the port side of the exceptionally spacious promenade deck; and other innovations to the advantage of passengers, suggested by experience, are being introduced.

The decorative work is in the hands of Messrs. Trollope & Colls, whose work is practically stopped now in this ship and the *Empress of Canada* by the joiners' strike.

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THE newly appointed Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There will be great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario next Spring. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

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(Mark letters "Personal.")

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Position of Quebec Liberals and Ontario Farmers.

There have been many rumours that Sir Lomer Gouin will enter the Meighen Government as representative of Quebec. No support for these rumours is afforded (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) by the speeches delivered at the banquet in Montreal last week by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party.

Sir Lomer Gouin made no direct reference to the rumours, but stated that, while no longer chief of the Liberal Party in Quebec, he was still capable of aiding the fortunes of his party and the welfare of his country. He had no ambition nor intention to enter the Federal arena, but would urge his old companions in arms to have confidence in the destinies of the Liberal Party and let their sentinels be vigilant. The country could only find the path of progress and prosperity by returning to the policy of justice, toleration, and conciliation and foresight which, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prevailed for fifteen years in Canada.

Mr. King said:—"It is an open secret that nothing short of frantic efforts have been put forward by those in power to secure Sir Lomer Gouin as a member of the Federal Administration. It is equally well known that like overtures have been made to more than one member from this Province formerly in the Laurier Administration. All consistently and persistently refused to violate the reverent regard in which constitutional procedure is held in the Province of Quebec by lending the prestige of their names and high position as a cloak for subterfuge and usurpation of rightful authority in matters of Government."

United Farmers of Ontario.

The United Farmers of Ontario, meeting in convention at Toronto last week, accepted the political leadership of the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who recently left the Dominion Government, considering that the Union mandate had ended with the close of the war, and has since been leading the Western farmers' and grain growers' unions with a radical platform, including Free Trade.

The convention, which is strongly representative of the Ontario farmers' political movement, adopted planks affirming the recall of elected members to Parliament, with a system of disciplining members who are not considered to be properly attending to the needs of their constituents, while it generally approved the political plans of the Western agrarian associations.

The practical coalition of the United Farmers with the Western grain growers' associations under the leadership of Mr. Crerar further emphasises (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) the prospects of the next political battle throughout Canada between the United Farmers on the one side and the manufacturing interests and old political parties on the other.

The Ontario Farmers' Convention, failing to agree to support the proposition of the Western grain growers, is calling for complete Free Trade with Great Britain within five years. This led to a long debate. There were divided opinions between the Protectionists and the Free Traders, with the result that the whole matter was dropped until next year.

—* * —

CANADIAN CATTLE AGITATION.

Western Farmers' Demand.

The Western Canada Live Stock Union is urging the Federal Government to continue its representations to the Imperial authorities for the removal of the prohibition of the entry of Canadian cattle (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The Government is also asked to establish a Commission for the co-operative marketing of small ranch horses useless for agriculture. It is recommended that the use of public grazing lands for this class of horses shall be prohibited. A further resolution of the Union asks the Dominion Government to survey lands which have lapsed from cultivation and convert them into pasture, resettling the occupants elsewhere, or to provide some system of profitable working.

The Corporation of London last week agreed to call a conference of municipal and other authorities interested to consider the question for the admission of store cattle from Canada.

—* *—

LUXURY TAXES ABOLISHED.

The luxury taxes imposed in last year's Budget, with the exception of those on alcoholic liquors, playing cards, and confectionery, have been abolished by Order-in-Council. This step has been taken (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) in order to reduce unemployment in the industries affected.

—* *—

Sir Robert Borden came from Ottawa to Halifax to be sponsor at the launching of the steamship *Canadian Explorer*, built for the Dominion Government for the fleet of the Canadian Merchant Marine (says the Halifax correspondent of the *Times*), but she slipped off prematurely and launched herself just as Sir Robert arrived.

B.C.'s NEW LEGISLATURE.

Members Returned at the General Election.

The following list shows approximately the constitution of the new Provincial Legislature of British Columbia elected on December 1:

Liberals 28.

Vancouver, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Capt. Ian MacKenzie, Hon. J. W. De B. Farris, Mr. James Ramsay, M.A. Macdonald.

Victoria, Hon. John Oliver, J. B. Clearihue, Hon. John Hart.

New Westminster, David Whiteside; *Chilliwack*, Hon. E. Barrow; *Nanaimo*, Hon. William Sloan; *Columbia*, J. A. Buckham; *Delta*, Hon. John Oliver; *Greenwood*, J. D. Mac-

MRS. RALPH SMITH.

Lean; *The Lakes*, M. B. Jackson; *Kamloops*, F. W. Anderson; *North Okanagan*, K. C. [illegible]; *Rupert*, Hon. T. D. Pattullo; *Revelstoke*, Dr. W. H. Sut[illegible]land; *Saanich*, F. A. Paulines; *Fort George*, H. G. Perry; *Cumberland*, Hon. J. H. King; *Omineca*, A. M. Manson; *Cariboo*, John M. Yorston; *Alberni* (uncertain), H. F. Keegan.

Conservatives 15.

Vancouver, W. J. Bowser; *Victoria*, Canon Hinchcliffe; *Deadwey*, J. A. Catherwood; *Esquimalt*, R. H. Pooley; *Nelson*, Dr. W. O. Rose; *Richmond*, T. Pearson; *Rossland*, W. K. Esling; *Slocan*, Wm. Hunter; *South Okanagan*, J. W. Jones; *Trail*, J. H. Schofield; *Yale*, J. J. McRae; *Similkameen*, W. A. McKenzie; *Grand Forks*, John McKie; *Kaslo*, Col. F. Lister; *Lillooet*, A. MacDonald.

Independents (7).

North Vancouver, George Hanes (Independent); *Alberni*, Maj. R. J. Burde (Independent); *Cowichan*, K. F. Duncan (Independent); *Comox*, Rev. Thomas Menzies (Independent); *Newcastle*, Samuel Guthrie (Socialist); *Fernie*, Tom Uphill (Labour); *South Vancouver*, R. H. Neelands (Labour).

At the last general election, held on May 31, 1916, the result was: Liberals, 37; Conservatives, 9; Socialist, 1; and at the previous election held in 1912: Conservatives, 40; Socialists, 2.

The Hon. John Oliver succeeded the late Mr. H. C. Brewster as Premier on March 6, 1918. Mr. Brewster succeeded Mr. W. J. Bowser on November 19, 1916, when the late Sir Richard McBride retired from the Premiership to become Agent-General in London.

First Lady Cabinet Minister.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, the member for Vancouver in the British Columbia Legislature, will (says a cablegram from the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*) be given Cabinet position, probably as Minister for Education. The appointment is expected to meet with general approval. It is believed to be the first time in any country that a woman has been given such an appointment.

Mrs. Smith was born in Devonshire, and is the widow of the Hon. Ralph Smith, who formerly represented Nanaimo in the Federal Parliament and Vancouver in the Provincial Legislature, and was Minister of Finance in the Brewster Cabinet when he died. On his death three years ago his widow was elected in his place.

—* *

Lord Burnham will give an address on "The Dominion of Canada" at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, to be held at the London Day Training College on January 5.

The Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General for Ontario, has decided to adopt a new method of appointing King's Counsel (says a *Times* cablegram from Toronto). Hitherto such appointments were made by the Government in the exercise of its political patronage. Hereafter, the appointments will be made on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of Ontario, the President of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and the Treasurer of the Law Society.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Nipissing Mines.—A dividend of 50 cents per share, less tax, has been declared, payable January 20.

Union Bank of Canada.—Mr. W. R. Allan has been elected a vice-president, and Mr. G. M. Black and Mr. D. N. Finnie, both of Winnipeg, have been elected directors.

Mexico Electric Tramways.—The coupons due January 1 on the 5 per cent. First Charge Debentures to bearer will be paid at 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Northern Mexico Power and Development.—Gross operating results for October were $33,312, net $22,786. Aggregate net earnings for first ten months of 1920 were $168,482

Asbestos Corporation of Canada.—The directors have declared the following dividends:—1½ per cent. on Preferred and 1½ per cent. on Common shares for quarter ending December 31, payable January 15. In addition there is a bonus of 2 per cent. on each class of security, payable on the same date.

Canadian Car and Foundry.—A dividend has been declared of 22½ per cent. on Preference shares in full arrears of dividends accrued, payable December 31, to shareholders of record December 24, in negotiable interest-bearing scrip, the principal amount whereof shall be payable December 24, 1927, with interest at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Alabama Traction, Light and Power.—The operating results of the Alabama Power Co., the principal operating subsidiary, from all sources for November are as follows:—Gross, $367,416; net, $170,785, compared with $289,411 gross and $145,409 net in November, 1919. Aggregate net earnings for the first eleven months of 1920 amount to $1,937,399, compared with $1,435,218 for corresponding period of 1919.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat, and Power.—After providing for Debenture interest and allowing $435,159 for depreciation and depletion, the combined result for the year to September 30 last of this company and the Calgary Gas Co. was a loss of $101,607. Notwithstanding a small increase in the number of consumers, the total consumption of gas of both companies declined 16½ per cent. Receipts from domestic consumers fell by $31,962, and those from industrial consumers by $66,520; the latter service has been practically entirely discontinued. The directors emphasise the necessity for an increase in the rates chargeable for the gas

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ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The following cable has just been received from Montreal:—"Annual statement Royal Bank of Canada, just issued, is the best in the history of the bank. Deposits have increased $61,500,000 during the year. After providing for all bad and doubtful debts and setting aside amounts to take care of any possible contingencies, the net profits for the year were $4,250,000, being over $800,000 more than last year, and equal to about 24 per cent. on capital. Out of these earnings the usual dividend of 12 per cent., and an additional bonus of 2 per cent. have been paid. $3,130,000 has been added to the reserve fund of bank. Entire staff of bank have also received a bonus of 20 per cent."

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The Prairie Provinces raised approximately 90 per cent. of all Canada's wheat crop this year, Saskatchewan, with $412,000,000, leads all the other Provinces in the value of field crops.

The Beaver, described as "a journal of progress," promises to be a useful factor in fostering the *esprit de corps* among the members of the staffs of the Hudson's Bay Co. One of its functions is to give news of the various branches for the general benefit of the employees. A feature is a series of sketches of officers. In the November number, just to hand, there are articles on Mr. Angus Brabant, the Fur Trade Commissioner; Mr. H. E. Burbidge, the Stores Commissioner; and Mr. F. F. Harker, the general manager at the Edmonton store.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY.

Opening of Branch in London.

The Bankers' Trust Company of Montreal opened a branch at 53, Cornhill, London, E.C.3, on the 15th inst., under the management of Major H. W. Walker, M.C.

MAJOR H. W. WALKER, M.C.

This company was inaugurated in May, 1919, with an authorised capital of $1,000,000, and has a board of directors composed of very prominent financial and business men, presided over by Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O. (President of the Merchants Bank of Canada), with Mr. A. J. Dawes and Mr. D. C. Macarow as Vice-Presidents (Vice-President and General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada respectively).

The company will act as executor, trustee or administrator under wills; as trustee under deeds of trust, including deeds of donation, escrow agreements, etc.; as agent for individuals in the management of their investments, including real estate, stocks, bonds and general management of property or business (this function of the company is particularly advantageous to individuals going abroad, or those having investments or property in Canada, where the company has branches in the principal cities); as transfer agent or registrar for corporations, thus safeguarding shareholders or companies by having a trust company countersign the certificates issued. It will also assist executors of estates in England having property or investments in Canada, to dispose of or administer, in the realisation of assets, administration, and payment of succession duties. In addition, the company is prepared to make investments in Canada for British clients, and will give information or advice regarding investments already held.

Major Walker is a native of Belleville, Ont., and when the war broke out was with the Molsons Bank. He came over with the 60th Battalion from Montreal, and went to France in February, 1916, and was afterwards attached to the Headquarters of the 4th Canadian Division, and latterly to the Headquarters of the 11th Canadian Infantry Brigade. In October, 1918, he was awarded the M.C. and the Croix de Guerre. He returned to Canada in June, 1919.

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CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

The directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce announce that the net profits for the year ended November 30, 1920, amount to $3,306,000, in comparison with $3,074,000 of the previous year—an increase of $232,000. This amount has been distributed as follows:—Dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent., $1,950,000, an increase of $150,000. Taxes, including tax on Bank Note circulation, $350,000; written off Bank Premises account, $500,000; transferred to the Pension Fund (annual contribution), $150,000. The amount carried forward is $1,784,000, in comparison with $1,427,000 at the end of the previous year.

Notes in circulation amount to $30,717,000, an increase of $670,000. Cash on hand is increased by $4,520,000, and stands at $67,881,000. Investments in securities amount to $39,898,000, being $42,768,000 less than last year. Loans at call are $55,710,000, and other current loans in Canada and elsewhere $257,978,000. These two items show a total increase of $29,956,000.

The deposits show an increase in the year of $273,000, and aggregate $393,878,000. The total liabilities to the public are $448,373,000, and assets immediately available $204,017,000. The total assets of the Bank now amount to $480,760,000, as compared with $479,344,000 at the end of the previous year.

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C.G.M.M. SHIPS.

Mr. R. B. Teakle, manager of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, stated in a speech in Montreal that they expect to have their full fleet of 66 vessels, representing 390,000 tons, in service next July, and next January they propose putting two vessels, *Canadian Fisher* and *Canadian Forester*, on the passenger service to the West Indies.

The Canadian Government ships, stated Mr. Teakle, are of several types, ranging from 2,500 tons to 10,500 tons, carrying as their permanent crews at least 80 per cent. of Canadians. The ships are all steel, and well furnished with all the latest improvements. Altogether they have crews totalling 1,700 men.

Very shortly, Mr. Teakle added, the C.G.M.M. will put into operation several convertible oil burning steamers. This would mean a great saving in operating expenses, as well as allowing of better time being made, by keeping up a steady head of steam. In the latest steamers they are setting aside a certain amount of insulated space for perishable goods. This will, it is confidently anticipated, make for increased traffic.

EX-SERVICE MEN

of the Imperial Army in the Old Country desiring to take advantage of Canada's

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

should apply for information to:—

Lieut.-Col. K. C. BEDSON,

Overseas Representative,

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA,

7, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Victoria St., LONDON, S.W.1.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, HELD DECEMBER 6, 1920

THE 103rd annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, December 6, at the Bank's headquarters.

The President, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., occupied the chair, and presented the annual report of the Directors. This showed that the profits for the year ended October 30, 1920, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts amounted to $4,033,995.60. To this was added a balance of profit and loss account brought forward from the previous year, of $1,812,854.43, and $1,000,000.00 premium on new stock, making a total of $6,846,850.03. Dividend disbursements at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 2 per cent., amounted to $2,960,000.00. To this was added $2,000,000.00 credited to rest account; $210,000.00 war tax on bank note circulation; and $425,000.00 reservation for bank premiums; making a total deduction of $5,595,000.00, and leaving a balance of profit and loss to be carried forward of $1,251,850.13. During the year 16 new branches had been opened and one branch closed.

The Economic Situation.

Before moving the adoption of the report, Sir Vincent Meredith gave a comprehensive review of the economic situation. During the year, he said, an overwhelming demand for credit had taxed resources to the utmost. It had been difficult to make men who had grown accustomed to high prices recognise the fact that economic conditions, which no artificial means can alter, alone are the cause of price decline. "The demand for intervention through Government control is still insistent in some quarters," he said. "Canada alone cannot control world-wide conditions, and it is idle to turn to the Government for relief from falling prices. This applies to wheat as well as to other commodities."

Utmost Caution Necessary.

Summing up, he said:—"The situation in Canada at present, as I view it, is that while there does not appear to be any cause for apprehension, there is every reason for the exercise of the utmost measure of caution. Canada cannot dissociate herself from world conditions, and world conditions are not satisfactory. On this continent the two years supervening upon the Armistice have been marked by unexampled trade activity and prosperity, a circumstance common to the conclusion of all great wars, but the reaction has set in and may not yet be in full play. Happily, Canada is well buttressed on many sides, and the exercise of prudence and sagacity should enable her to meet the shock of falling prices, restricted credits and deflated currency, without serious impairment of her commercial and financial vitality."

Expansion of Business in Canada

The General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, in reviewing the operations of the Bank during the year said the payment of a bonus of 2 per cent. to the shareholders was not the outcome of higher rates of interest on current loans in Canada but a reflection of increase in current loans and of high interest rates on call loans in New York,

Photo [*Elliott & Fry*.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

the volume of which was governed by the Bank's requirements in liquid reserves. One anomaly which attracted attention was that with credit restriction as acute there as it was across the line, the price of money was materially lower in the Dominion. This condition, he said, was

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL.

regarded as a tribute to Canada's good banking system.

Dealing with the growth of the Bank's operations, he said: "It is noteworthy [illegible] The greatest expansion of the Bank during the past few years has been in our own country. This is revealed in our heavy increase of loans and deposits in Canada and in the number of branches opened during the period.

	Deposits			Loans		
	Canada	Elsewhere	Total	Canada	Elsewhere	Total
1914	$147,000,000	$45,000,000	$192,000,000	$155,557,000	$37,000,000	$192,557,000
1920	$280,000,000	$70,000,000	$350,000,000	$256,000,000	$94,000,000	$350,000,000

Two New Directors

The annual report was unanimously adopted, and the retiring Directors were re-elected. The shareholders gave approval to the motion by Lord Shaughnessy to increase the number of Directors from 16 to 18, and to the two new positions on the Board were elected Sir Lomer Gouin and General Sir Arthur Currie.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected president, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected vice-president.

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HUDSON'S BAY LAND POLICY.

The Hudson's Bay Company's ownership of approximately three million acres of undeveloped farming lands, distributed in parcels of from 160 to 640 acres each usually two parcels to each township throughout the great territory from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains and from the North Saskatchewan River to the international boundary, places it in the position of being a central authority on land values and a source to which, perhaps a majority of land seekers turned when endeavouring to obtain acreage (says *The Beaver*, the organ of the company, published in Winnipeg).

H.B.C. has been accused of withholding its land from sale—a charge well refuted by the many sales made and the vigorous publicity through which the company has focussed the eyes of the world on the magnificent possibilities of the great Canadian West. But H.B.C. has always held that these lands are better in its own custody than in the hands of private speculators. When the Governor spoke publicly on this question, he re-emphasised the H.B.C. position in the matter of selling its farm lands. He said that the company's intention is to sell to *bona-fide* settlers only. H.B.C. lands are not for the speculator. The wisdom of the company's land policy has repeatedly been demonstrated. Through all the years, H.B.C. has endeavoured to dispose of its lands by such methods as would avoid any semblance of a "boom." It realised that temporary wild inflation of land values would be detrimental to the country, not productive of a steady, helpful development of Western Canada's agricultural interests.

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Canada's coal production this year will be the largest in her experience.

The production of steel in Canada during the nine months ended September 30 last was 445,000 short tons, and the output of pig iron 805,000 short tons.

Ontario's resources in [illegible] are estimated at 250,000,000 cords, the corresponding figures for Quebec being [illegible] cords.

A report on the Canadian rubber industry shows that nearly $43,000,000 is invested in it, and that it employs approximately 11 [illegible] people.

The establishment of an ostrich feather manufacturing plant in Canada is contemplated by Mr. Arthur T. Mudie, of Mudie, Ltd., Liverpool, England.

The gold mines of Northern Ontario have realised over $1,000,000 this year from the premium market on American funds. This is equal to approximately $1 a ton net on the total amount of ore treated.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS $174,989,057.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,100,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, General Manager GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1943. 72¾: 4 p.c., 1922. 106½.
British Columbia.—3 p.c., 1941. 56¼: 4½ p.c., 1941. 75.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34. 72⅜; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938. 62⅛; 2½ p.c. Reg., 1947. 53: C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938 Reg. 68⅛; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50. 61⅛; 4 p.c. Stock. 72¼: C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938. 68½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25. 90⅜.
Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950. 74; 4½ p.c Reg., 1953. 82¼
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38. 72¼; 4 p.c., 1935. 77: 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8. 61.
Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c. Ins., 1934-64. 72¼: 3½ p.c. Debs., 69
Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946. 63½.
Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954. 72½: 4 p.c., 1928. 81½; 4 p.c., 1934. 78
Saskatchewan—4 p.c., 1951. 72½: 4½ p.c., 1954. 77½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42. 92: 5 p.c., 1933-44. 87.
Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1932-52. 67⅞: 5 p.c., 1923-33. 105½; 1923-53. 97; 5 p.c., 1953. 77½.
Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm. 45½; 4 p.c., 1948-50. 64¼: 4½ p.c., 1949. 76½: 4½ p.c., 1951-3. 67: Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3. 90.
N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963. 69.
Ottawa.—4 p.c., 1926-46. 81.
Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43. 75¾.
Quebec.—4¼ p.c., 1963. 79½
Regina.—5 p.c., 1943-63. 76½.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1946-51. 73½
Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938. 79: 5 p.c., 1941-51. 72
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962. 63
Toronto.—4 p.c., 1921. 98: 3½ p.c., 1929. 77⅞: 4 p.c., 1944-8. 65⅜: 4½ p.c., 1945. [illegible]
Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1931. 73½: 4 [illegible] 1946. 9. 58¼: 4½ p.c., 1953. 65½: 4 p.c [illegible] 59: 4½ p.c., 1923-33. 115.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940. 76: 4 p.c., 1940-60. 83½: 4½ p.c., 1943-63. 77¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 70½
Atlantic & N. West.—5 p.c., 80
Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 87
Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 65
Can. Northern, Ont.—4 p.c. Perp., 53
[illegible] p.c. Dom., 61½: Pac. 4 p.c., 1950. 67: 4½ p.c., [illegible] 70½: Que. 4 p.c., 49½: 4 p.c. Perp. 54½: 3 p.c., 1953. 101⅜; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 61: 3½ p.c. Dom., 82; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 34½; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 92: Western 4½ p.c., 77.
Can. Pacific.—158¼; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 61; 4 p.c. Perp., 65½: Algoma, 80; Special Invest. 6 p.c. 10 yr., 132.
Cent. Ont.—5 p.c., 1934. 30.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 61.
Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c. Sask., 85: Alta., 85½: 3 p.c., 64½: 4 p.c., 1955 A, 68⅜: 1955 B. 68⅜: Lake Superior 4 p.c., 70; 4 p.c. Deb., 47: 7-yr. 5 p.c. Notes. 98
Grand Trunk.—5-1/16: 4 p.c. Guar., 57¼; 1st Pref., 44; 2nd Pref., 32⅜: 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 13⅜: 2nd Equipment 6 p.c., 99: Borrd. Cap. 5 p.c., 73¾: Perp. 4 p.c., 61½: Gt. West. 5 p.c. Borrd., 71: 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes Oct., 98½: Western 4 p.c., 63½: Dollar Bds., 88.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Debs., 58.
Ont. & Que.—5 p.c. Perm., 75¼.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 76.
Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936. 60.
Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 58.
Que. Cent.—Cap., 75.
Toronto Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 63.

Financial, Land.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 10/3.
Bk. of Montreal.—44.
Calgary & Edmonton.—7/6
Can. Bk. of Commerce.—£40/11/6.
Can. Land & Irrigation.—2/6.
Anglo-Newfoundland.—8 p.c. 2nd Mort. Debs., 103½
Hudson's Bay.—5½; 4 p.c. Pref., 75/-.
Trust & Loan of Can.—13/6.
Union Bk. of Can.—32½.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—37½: 6 p.c. Pref., 77.
B.C. Elect. Def. Ord., 53: Pref. Ord., 53: p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 57.
Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 110½.
Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 103⅛.
Cities Service Com., 348
Elec. Dev. of Ont. 5 p.c., 115
Montreal L. H. & Power., 94½.
Montreal Water & Power.—Prior Lien, 74
Northern Ont. 6 p.c. Serial G.B., 136½
Shawinigan Cap., 117: 5½ p.c. S.F.G., 111
Toronto Power., 140
Vancouver Power., 44 p.c., 49
Winnipeg Elect., 42 p.c., 43

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—51.
Can. Coll.—5 p.c., 20.
Can. Iron Foundries.—Pref., 33.
Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 38⅜.
Dom. Steel Corp.—6 p.c. Pref., 75.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 71; 5 p.c. Inc. Bds., 56¼.
Nova Scotia.—6 p.c., 79½.
West. Can. Coll.—6 p.c., 93.

Mines.

Le Roi No. 2.—3/9.
Ming. Corp. of Can.—5/4½.
Mond Nickel.—40/-; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 15/9; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 91¼.

Miscellaneous.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 8/-; 7 p.c. Pref., 9/6.
Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—26/-.
B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. G. Bds., 82.
Can. Explosives.—7 p.c. Pref. 96⅜.
Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 100.
Can. Steamship.—46: Voting, 48½.
Can. Car & Foundry.—7 p.c. Pref., 102: 6 p.c. Bds., 105¼.
Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 61½: 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 16.
Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 64½: Com., 19.
Dom. Glass.—Com., 63⅜.
Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c. Debs., 9¼.
Furness Withy.—22/7½; 5 p.c. Pref., 6 31/32.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—17/9; 6 p.c. Pref., 15/9
Marconi of Can.—5/6.
Lake Superior.—6 p.c., 111⅜.
Ogilvie Flour Mills.—7 p.c. Pref., 114½.
Riordon Pulp & Paper.—7 p.c. Pref., 112.
Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Part. Pf., 34½.

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Canada Permanent Mortgage. The usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared, payable January 3.

British Columbia Breweries, 1918.—Total sales for October amounted to $179,316, compared with $168,276 for October, 1919. Net profits were $13,386, compared with $19,555.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—A dividend has been declared of 1¾ per cent. on the Common stock for quarter ending December 31, payable January 10, to shareholders of record December 27

Trust and Loan of Canada. The net profit for the half-year ended September 30 was £58,333, plus £5,652 brought forward, making £63,985. An interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, tax free, has been paid.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Monday, Jan. 3.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed. Dec. 29.	Thurs., Dec. 30

Throgmorton Street, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been restricted by the approach of the Christmas holidays, and owing to the resultant narrowness a further moderate volume of forced liquidation has had a distinctly depressing influence upon values. The undertone has also been disturbed by renewed unsettlement among the foreign exchanges. Few markets have escaped the prevailing heaviness. Oil shares have again suffered most severely, and net falls are substantial. Mexican Eagles being specially flat owing to heavy realisations following the bonus announcement.

Among investment descriptions gilt-edged issues have fallen with other things, though the money market has ruled rather easier. The announcement of the suspension of Farrow's Bank, a small deposit concern, has had practically no effect either in the money market or on the Stock Exchange, but to-day gossip has been busy with the name of another institution which is not, however, in the front rank of banking institutions in this country. Home rails have drooped moderately, and most dollar securities have ruled weak in sympathy with Wall Street. South American rails have also worked lower in a majority of cases.

Among Canadian descriptions conditions have been irregular and not very brisk. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have marked time. The Fours hold at 71½, and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal issues have been colourless.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have given way to 158, some recent appreciation in the exchange value of the dollar being offset by the continued hammering of values at Wall Street. Grand Trunk stocks have continued reactionary after their recent demonstrations of strength. Senior stocks have yielded 1 to 2 points, and junior stocks fair fractions.

The land group has been neglected. Hudson's Bays are 5 7/16 ex the dividend.

Industrials have been distinctly weaker, the fall in some cases being very heavy. Dominion Steels at 52½ are 5½ down, in connection with the intimation that the Empire Steel combine proposals are to be modified because of the impossibility of raising the requisite capital on this side of the Atlantic at present. Lake Superiors have yielded a point to 11. Canadian Car Common at 35½ is 2 down, and the Prefd. has drooped 5 to 97½, the intimation with regard to the payment of 22½ per cent. of arrears of interest having apparently been discounted and ineffective in these disorganised times. Canadian General Electrics have fallen back 2½ to 112¼, and Canada Cement Common and Prefd. have each declined 2 to 63½ and 103½ respectively. Shawinigan Water have flattened 6½ to 118, and Spanish River Pulp Prefd. at 99½ is 13 lower.

Brazilian Tractions have lost 3 at 37, but Mexican Traction issues have again shown good resistance, and are hardly altered.

Canadian Silver Mining shares have met little attention, and Mining Corp. of Canada is unaltered.

—— * * ——

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

Montreal, December 9.

During the past week there has been a very marked improvement both in the volume of business and in the market tone, and a comparison of prices to-day with those noted in my last letter shows a very large preponderance of gains over the few depreciations. A feature of strength towards the end of last week was Toronto Railway stock, for which, both in Montreal and Toronto, there was a quick demand on anticipations of a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between the representatives of the company's power subsidiaries and the Hydro-Electric Commission. On Saturday for the first time in some weeks, buying orders were reported to be in excess of offerings of stocks, and as a result the prices of numerous securities moved up strongly, the paper stocks, specially the Spanish Rivers, Riordon and Abitibi, being noteworthy in this connection.

Ames-Holden pref., which had previously fallen as low as 32, recovered 4 points, and closed the week at 38 bid with no stock of offering. Ames-Holden pref. has been comparatively inactive for some weeks, but the price position of the stock arouses some comment seeing that it carries accumulated arrears of dividends equal to 33¼ per cent. The dividend for the current quarter should be due on January 1, so that some announcement concerning it cannot long be delayed now.

Opening this week price movements continued to show gains despite the reactionary influence of New York; the Canadian Car issues gained 5 and 7½ points respectively; the paper stocks were irregular, with the Spanish Rivers the most active. The Canadian Car issues continued their advance. Since then, though markets have been less active, the improvement in tone has been well maintained, and some stocks, notably the Spanish Rivers, the Canadian Cars, Wayagamack, Riordon, Abitibi, Brompton, Asbestos, Quebec Railway, and Toronto Railway have improved. The meeting of Wayagamack shareholders to approve the plans for the capital reorganisation of the company is to be held to-day; it is understood that the company will be able to show highly satisfactory results from its operations during the year which ended November 30.

At their meeting on Tuesday the directors of the Consolidated Smelting and Power Company decided to defer action in regard to the dividend for the last quarter of 1920 until the inventories are taken and valued at the end of the year. This development was not wholly unexpected; indeed, the fact that the dividend was not definitely passed, but only deferred, is regarded as being very hopeful; the statement that in future dividends will be declared at the end of each quarter and not in advance as heretofore is significant in this connection. Apart from the dividend uncertainty, which is due to the state of the metal market, strong confidence is generally reposed in the future of the big enterprise which is stated to be in the most efficient condition in its history, while operations during the current year constitute a record.

At their meeting on Saturday the shareholders of Atlantic Sugar Refineries authorised the directors to effect whatever financing they may deem necessary to bring the company through its present difficulties. The president stated that it was not considered advisable at the moment to announce details of proposals for fresh financing, but he expressed a conviction that the company would successfully be brought through the present crisis in its affairs.

Among closing prices of stocks yesterday Abitibi was 57, pref. 85; Ames Holden pref., 37; Asbestos, 84; Atlantic Sugar, 24½; Brazilian, 33; Brompton, 58½; Canadian Car, 39½, pref. 87; Cement 59, pref. 89½; Canadian General Electrics, 95; Canada Steamships 47½, pref. 70½; Smelters, 17; Dom. Canners, 37; Dom. Steel, 45½; Dom. Textile, 110; Laurentide, 94; Mont. Power, 79⅞; Penmans, 101; Quebec Railway, 24; Riordon, 150; Shawinigan, 103; Spanish River 88½, pref. 96; Steel of Canada 63, pref. 88; Toronto Railway, 59½, Wayagamack, 95. Among the bank stocks Commerce is 126; Merchants, 159½; Molsons, 174; Montreal, 194; Nova Scotia, 256; Royal, 195 xd.

A feature of the security markets during the past week has been the steady demand for bonds of the Victory Loans, all the issues having consistently moved upwards.

Several interesting new issues are announced. The Standard Bank of Canada will offer $500,000 of new stock to shareholders of record January 8, 1921, at $175 per share, in the proportion of one new share to every seven now held. The current market price of Standard Bank stock is 212, and it is on a 14 per cent. per annum dividend basis. It is announced that in addition to the new issue of $3,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock, the Winnipeg Electric Railway will increase its common stock from $9,000,000 to $11,000,000. The proceeds will be used to clear off liabilities accumulated during the war. Dominion Foundries and Steel, Ltd., announces that an issue of $800,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock of one of its subsidiaries, located in the State of New York, will be offered at par, $100, with a bonus of three common shares of no par value with each share of preferred.

In regard to the Ontario Government issue of $6,500,000, it is announced that so good a demand was experienced for these bonds that the amount was increased to $15,000,000, the whole of which has now been disposed of by the Canadian bond houses concerned.

Messrs. Harris, Forbes and Co., of Montreal and New York, have purchased $600,000 City of Winnipeg 6 per cent. 10-year bonds at the price of 102·08. Winnipeg payment and delivery.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

The announcement that the great scheme known as the British Empire Steel Corporation cannot at present be carried through in the form originally contemplated hardly comes as a surprise, because rumours, doubtless founded upon recognition of the difficulties of the current financial situation, have for some time past suggested this possibility. In a statement a few days ago, however, Sir Newton Moore, chairman of the British syndicate which is so largely interested in the Dominion Steel Corporation, makes it clear that the project has not been abandoned, but rather will be modified, and he indicates that the principal factor necessitating this modification is the loss which would be incurred in transmitting large funds to Canada under the present exchange situation. How far the original proposal will be modified is not yet certain, but Sir Newton Moore indicates that the basis, the amalgamation of the two great Atlantic Coast iron, steel and coal companies, will remain. This in itself will probably be advantageous, as the interests of these two powerful corporations are so similar that their operation under one guiding policy should make for both stability and progress in this industry which is of so great importance to Canada. Indeed, so obvious is this that proposals for amalgamation have been a recurrent theme of discussion in financial circles in Canada for several years past. Attempts in this direction, however, had been unsuccessful until the organisation of the British Empire Steel Corporation, which infused into the project a new and highly important ingredient, viz., the close association of powerful British financial resources and steel manufacturing experience with these great Canadian steel and coal enterprises which would thus, and through the inclusion of the Canada Steamship Lines in the scheme, have the markets of the world opened to them. The exchange difficulty apparently will deprive the big project of some of its proposed wide scope, or will at any rate defer the attainment of plans in this direction.

* * *

We understand that the whole matter will be discussed in London early in the New Year at a meeting at which the presidents of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., will be present. The president of the latter company is now in London. It seems to be considered probable that the new amalgamation may not include the Canada Steamship Lines, and we note with some interest a statement that this anticipation has been the cause of a recent decline in the market valuation of the shares. This is surprising, as, though doubtless the company's business horizon would be widened by inclusion in the great scheme, it is in no wise dependent upon it. Indeed, its record during the past few years seems to warrant complete confidence in its continued successful operation as an individual concern. Last year its earnings were on a record basis, and its annual statement showed it to be in a very strong financial position with plenty of working capital. The president has recently stated that the company's earnings for 1920 should be well up to those of 1919, and that its prospects for 1921 seem equally good. Under these circumstances there seems no reason to doubt the maintenance of dividends on their present basis, and at the current price, on which the yield per annum is over 14 per cent., the stock seems to be a bargain.

* * *

Another company whose shares at their recent market price in Montreal seem to have been unduly depreciated is the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. At their price of 58½ on December 8 the shares would yield very nearly 12 per cent. per annum as the no-par-value shares are on a $7 per annum dividend basis. According to recent statements the company's plants have been working at full capacity, and there should have been no diminution of earnings. It is currently announced that the company has largely added to its timber holdings by the acquisition of 634 square miles of pulp-wood limits in the Lake St. John district. This more than doubles the company's holdings of timber lands, which now comprise 717,528 acres, and should ensure a supply of pulp-wood for many years to come.

* * *

On another page the Canada Car and Foundry Co. announces the long-expected action in regard to the accumulated arrears of dividends on its Preferred stock. It will be seen that this liability is to be liquidated by the issue to shareholders of negotiable scrip bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly, the principal amount to be payable on December 24, 1927.

* * *

The probability that the Western Canada Power Co. would soon pass under the control of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. was foreshadowed clearly in the agreement recently arranged between the latter company and the bondholders of the former. Indeed, the interests of the power company have been so closely linked with the railway company that for some time it has been obvious that its future would lie in some such arrangement. It seems that this expected development is now taking place, and that effective control will be obtained by the replacement of the Western Canada Power directorate by officials of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., headed by the general manager of that company, Mr. George Kidd. Involved in the new arrangement are debenture guarantees representing between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

* * *

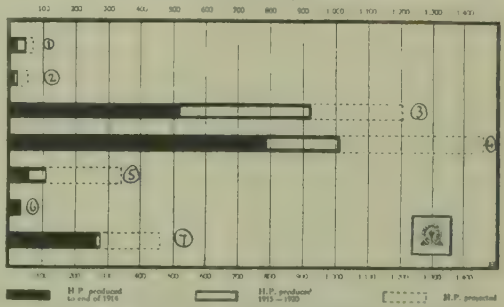
We publish in another column a cable just received from Montreal by the London office of the Royal Bank of Canada which conveys the highly satisfactory information that the annual statement covering the year which ended on November 30 is the best in the history of the bank. Deposits, it is announced, show the enormous increase of $61,500,000 during the year, an increase of nearly 15 per cent., and as the total deposits at November 30, 1919, were $419,121,399, they must now be well over $480,000,000. The net profits for the year are over $800,000 greater than those for 1919, and represent about 24 per cent. on capital, and after paying dividends of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent., $3,130,000 has been added to the bank's reserve fund.

* *

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

Public and Private Enterprise in Various Provinces.

Canada has projects now under way for the ultimate development of 3,500,000 hydro-electric h.p., of which 2,400,000 h.p. is at present installed. The following graph shows the distribution of these resources throughout the Dominion and the extent of their development in the different Provinces up to the end of 1914 and from 1915 to the present time. It will be noted (says the monthly Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce) that the greatest development has taken place in the manufacturing Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which would otherwise be almost entirely dependent for their



Key to figures above: Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 3; Ontario, 4; Manitoba, 5; Alberta, 6; British Columbia, 7.

power on coal imported from the United States, while Provinces in which hydro-electric development has taken place on a minor scale are already well supplied with power fuel in the form of domestic coal and lignite.

Provincial Administration.

The administration of these resources is vested normally in the Provinces, although the Federal Government, through the Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior, has undertaken a hydrometric survey of the newly-opened areas of Canada, and exercises a general supervision over the water-powers of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Yukon. In the last-named some 13,000 h.p. has so far been developed, chiefly for gold-dredging and to supply power to Dawson. Alberta already has an important source of electrical energy in her coalfields, and uses her streams largely for irrigation purposes, but she has some 33,000 h.p. at present installed, mainly upon the Bow River. Saskatchewan has little potential hydro-energy in her settled areas, and practically none has been developed up to the present time.

Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have their water-power resources administered by Provincial bodies, which are now engaged on projects for the development of present power sites, the installation of new plants, the storage of power and its transmission from central electric stations to a large number of municipalities and industrial concerns. For example, the Manitoba Power Commissioner is purchasing from the City Corporation of Winnipeg a sufficient amount of power to supply 12 other municipalities. This city has for some years been furnished with hydro-electric power from the Winnipeg River, which, with its tributaries, has a continuous flow capable of 500,000 h.p., about 20 per cent. of this being already developed. Hydro-energy has virtually supplanted steam-power in Winnipeg, where a number of industries have been attracted by the low rates offered. Further extensive developments are being projected by private interests, includ-

(Continued on page 387.)

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

(continued from page 384)

ing a proposed new power site on the Winnipeg River calculated to have an ultimate capacity of 168,000 h.p.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, operating ten systems throughout the Province, of which the Niagara system is by far the most important, is at present supplying more than 200 municipalities and industrial corporations, and is transmitting hydro-energy over a distance of between two and three thousand miles. An idea of the extent to which this power is available for manufacturing as well as public utility purposes can be gained from a statement of the Commission that at the time of the signing of the Armistice 80,000 h.p. was being supplied to 360 plants working on the manufacture of munitions. The most important project now in hand is the completion of the Queenstown-Chippewa development plant, which is estimated to have an ultimate capacity of 450,000 h.p.

The New Brunswick Power Commission is engaged on development work on a number of rivers, while a few lumber and pulp and paper companies have individual projects under way. The Nova Scotia Power Commission plans to instal 25,000 h.p. for the benefit of Halifax and other municipalities, and to develop additional power for the pulp and paper industry.

Quebec has a Streams Commission, which conserves the water power of the Province and has already executed a number of storage projects, including the Gouin dam on the St. Maurice River. The main development of these resources, however, has been left to private enterprise, and various public utility corporations and by-product, pulp and paper, cement, textile, and flour and grist mill companies have carried out extensive schemes. In the district of Montreal hydro-electric energy has almost completely replaced other sources of power, and a number of Canadian and American industries have been induced to locate on the Montreal system as a result of this development. Many industrial enterprises, including electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical works, would never have been undertaken had not this means of obtaining cheap power been available. Further projects now contemplated include installations on the St. Maurice River with an ultimate capacity of 280,000 h.p.

Private enterprise has likewise developed the water-power resources of British Columbia. To-day hydro-energy is used very extensively for certain mining operations, for irrigation purposes, in the steel industry, in the manufacture of nitrate of soda, in the sawmills, and in the pulp and paper industry. Projects now under consideration include the electrifying of certain railway lines and power development schemes on the Bridge and Campbell Rivers.

Banking and Finance.

In the Depths.

As we shall show next week in our usual analysis of the Canadian markets during the year now passing to its end, 1920 has failed utterly to fulfil early expectations and ends under distinctly dismal conditions. Unfortunately, the trouble is not localised but world-wide in its incidence. Rumour in the latter part of the year has been very busy in commercial circles, and the heavy liquidation which has been constantly in progress for some weeks past has left its mark on prices. In many cases developments have almost assumed a *sauve qui peut*. But whilst not desirous of in any way minimising the dangers which beset the present and the future, we should like to remind our readers of the inadvisability of nursing a pessimistic feeling, and as a Christmas hint remind them of the old adage that there is a silver lining to the blackest cloud. It is there even if we cannot at present discern even a scintilla of its message of hope for the New Year so near at hand. The world is now paying for the wastage caused by the greatest war in the world's history, and the price is a heavy one. But may we remind our readers that what we are now enduring is but a replica of the nation's sufferings following previous great wars. This generation had hitherto happily escaped such a fearful conflict as that which devastated Europe and distracted the world for practically five years; for the smaller previous wars had been localised and the recovery from their incidence was comparatively rapid. Present events have a striking parallel to those which were harassing the country a hundred years ago. As a writer reminds us this week we have been through even worse times than those we are now experiencing and emerged triumphant. History repeats itself, and those who have faith in the teachings of the past are supported in the knowledge that the innate courage and patience of the nation will gradually extricate it from the morass in which it has been temporarily immured by the dislocation, commercial, financial and economic, caused by Armageddon. We will end our Christmas reflections by two sentences from the pens of prominent publicists who are able to rise superior to their depressed environment and envisage the future. Commenting on the results following the Napoleonic Wars one says, "Then as now there was much restlessness, much despair. But despite it all, despite folly in high places and discontent in low, all did at last come right, and we entered upon that wonderful expansion of which we see the fruits to-day." The second writer points out that "As our position is so much stronger (than after the prolonged Napoleonic Wars) in every way to-day, similar remedies to those then adopted will gradually bring similar results. The past inspires optimism, for the great qualities of this people have been annealed and not destroyed by the war."

* * *

Canadian Banker's View.

In view of the wave of ultra-depression passing over this country reflected in deep anxiety in commercial circles and serious misgivings in the financial world, it is of interest to reproduce from the December report of the Royal Bank of Canada a brief comment on the position as it presents itself to financiers on the other side of the Atlantic. This authority points out that "opinions vary as to the probable extent and severity of the reaction now commencing in industry." Admittedly the depression is world-wide, and the writer of the report quoted reminds us that politics and psychology play a considerable part in this alarming development, rendering forecasts more or less valueless. Few publicists on this side of the Atlantic will be disposed to question the opinion that "if the Governments of the more distressed sections of Europe were placed on a footing which would give their countries greater stability and more inducement to work, an improvement in business, both in Europe and on this Continent, would almost certainly be effected." Alternatively, it is recognised that "even if greater confidence could be felt in the prevailing level of prices, a moderate increase in activity might be noted." This Montreal financial authority, however, has to admit that, as neither of these desired conditions is assuming concrete form at the present time, "a policy of great caution is the only safe one that can be pursued." It is comforting, by the by, to note that Canada's exports in October exceeded her imports in value by over $23,500,000, the first favourable balance in the Dominion's monthly trade statistics since last February. Whilst the exports for that month were larger than those of the preceding month and of October last year, it is of interest to note that the imports for the month in question were less than in September, the contraction being exceptionally noticeable in agricultural and vegetable products—mainly foods. The Royal Bank of Canada tells us in this interesting report that the total wheat crop of Canada for 1920 is estimated at 289,498,000 bushels, of which the share of the Western Provinces is approximately 230,000,000 bushels. The exports of wheat from Canada to the Mother Country in the six months, April to September, 1920, were 16,000,000 bushels less than in the corresponding period of 1919, but compensation has been found for this contraction in the much larger quantities purchased in the same six months by other European countries.

* * *

National Bank of Scotland.

The annual report of the National Bank of Scotland, which was to be presented to the proprietors at the general meeting to be held at Edinburgh on Thursday, shows that after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profit for the past year is within a few thousand pounds of the round £300,000. Actually £295,310, it was increased by the balance brought forward from last year of £167,092, less £100,000 since added to the paid-up capital stock of the bank, making in all £362,403 to be dealt with. The dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. calls for £176,000, or, less tax, £123,000. £10,000 has been added to the heritable property account, £15,000 to the officers' pension fund, and £150,000 to the investment reserve account, a wise proviso characteristic of Scottish banking prevision, leaving £64,203 to be carried forward. It is eminently satisfactory in view of the heavy fall in all kinds of securities during the past twelve months to learn that the depreciation in the value of the Bank's investments has been provided for except in the case of Government short-dated securities. The Capital stock subscribed stands at the round £5,000,000, of which £1,100,000 is called up, £900,000 uncalled, and £3,000,000 forms reserve liability. The Reserve fund is within £100,000 of the called up capital. Some idea of the magnitude of this important Scottish financial institution's operations may be gauged from the fact that its deposit receipts, current accounts, and other creditor balances stand at £36,973,590, and that its aggregate assets amount to the sum of £41,042,667. The bank's note circulation stands at £3,798,877; gold and other coin, currency notes and balances with other banks at £6,028,528, and loans at call and short notice in London, etc., £6,208,168. Advances on cash, credit and current account aggregate £13,922,381, and bills discounted £3,661,296.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

SCOT.—The address of the Canadian Investigation Office is Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Westminster, London, S.W. See article in *Canada* of December 11.

MASHIE.—The winners of the Canadian Golf Championship this year were :—Open, J. Douglas Edgar (Druid Hills); amateur, C. B. Grier (Royal Montreal); ladies', Miss Alexa Sterling (Atlanta).

F. S. (Grimsby).—According to a statement prepared by the British Columbia Salmon Canning Association, the total salmon pack for 1920 was 1,177,045 cases. At the prevailing market prices this gives the season's pack a selling value of $13,307,719. Last year's pack amounted to 1,393,154 cases.

W. T. (Peebles).—The following are populations of the eleven largest cities in North America in 1920 :—New York, 5,621,151; Chicago, 2,701,212; Philadelphia, 1,823,158; Detroit, 993,739; Greater Montreal, estimated 801,216; Montreal proper, 736,416; Toronto City area only, 499,280; Cleveland, 796,836; St. Louis, 772,897; Boston, 747,923; Baltimore, 733,826; Pittsburgh, 588,193.

P. E. I. (Torquay).—Prince Edward Island is about 130 miles long and from four to 34 miles wide. Charlottetown, the capital, and Summerside are easily reached by a car ferry from the mainland of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. It is often spoken of as the Garden Province of the Dominion. It is well worth a visit by the tourist, and its fox farms have recently attracted much attention.

R. W. (Ealing).—We are not aware of any official statement having been issued since the annual report was published last summer. We understand that the company's business has been satisfactory of late, and it is said to be steadily improving its position. There is so much leeway to be made up, however, that there hardly seems much likelihood of dividend payments being resumed for some time yet.

M. T. (Glasgow).—The following Government hostels, organised by the Canadian Council of Women, are worked in connection with the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women :—Vancouver, 119, Pender Street, W. (Miss McRoberts); Calgary, 120, 4th Avenue, W. (Miss Markle); Regina, 1839, Lorne Street (Miss I. Bayne); Winnipeg, 130, Austin Street (Miss Peter); St. John, 21, Brittain Street (Miss Brewer); Montreal, 551, Dorchester Street, W. (Miss Louttit); Halifax, 163, Young Avenue (Mrs. Seeley); Toronto, 72, Carlton Street (Miss Burnham).

INVESTMENT.—If you must realise either, we should select "B" for this purpose. In regard to "A" we may point out that its products have been popular, and have enjoyed a high reputation and wide sale throughout Canada for many years. Possibly the criticism to which you allude may have been justified at one time, but the company has always pursued a conservative policy towards distribution of profits, and has always employed a large proportion of its earnings in strengthening its position. As a result of this policy, and particularly of the very large earnings of the past few years, its position is now a very strong one. The shares are now regarded in Canada with considerable confidence, and will probably be quick to reflect by a rise in value any general improvement in stock market conditions.

—* *—

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Seven Days Ended December 7.

Canadian Northern.—$1 488,100; inc., $402,900.

Canadian Pacific. — $5,179,000; inc., $1,244,000.

Grand Trunk.—£377,024; inc., £101,355.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1920, payable January 3rd, 1921, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th December, 1920.

By Order of the Board.
JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 11th, 1920.

CANADIAN CAR and FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 2¾ per cent. has been DECLARED upon the Preference Shares of this Company in full of arrears of dividends accrued on such shares payable on December 31st, 1920, to shareholders of record December 24th, 1920, in negotiable interest bearing scrip, the principal amount whereof shall be payable on the 24th day of December, 1927, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 24th days of June and December.

By order of the Board,
A. C. BOURNE, Secretary.

MEXICO ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

FIVE PER CENT. FIRST CHARGE DEBENTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 45, due 1st January, 1921, on the Five per Cent. First Charge Debentures to Bearers of the Mexico Electric Tramways, Limited, will be PAID on and after that date at the Registered Office of the Company, 3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Coupons must be left four clear days for examination previous to payment.

Listing forms can be obtained at the above address.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1920.

For MEXICO ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

A HINT FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE "CANADA VICTORY SOUVENIR" is still far the best pictorial record of the Canadian Forces in the Great War that has yet been published. A copy of the "SOUVENIR" makes a much appreciated yet inexpensive Christmas Gift, containing over 130 specially selected photographs reproduced on fine art paper.

Price 3/-, including postage.

From
THE "CANADA" NEWSPAPER CO., Ltd.
Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 781. December, 25 1920.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, fine 480-acre farm in Saskatchewan, within easy distance of station on C.P.R. All under cultivation and well fenced. Large, modern house and all necessary farm buildings, including barn with electric light, granaries, implement barn, workshop, hen house and garage. Price and full particulars, from Box 546, *Canada*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. Cable Address: "Jonhall."

A. J. Brown, K.C.	G. A. Coughlin.
W. F. Chipman, K.C.	L. H. Baltantyne.
G. P. Vanier.	R. C. McMichael, K.C.
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.	W. R. L. Shanks.
R. O. McMurtry.	F. B. Common.

Solicitors for The Royal Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Singer Manufacturing Company, Laurentide Company, Limited, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Canada Cement Company, Limited, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal Trust Company, Atlas Assurance Company, Limited, Alliance Assurance Company, Limited.

OTTAWA—

POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

The following appointments have been made in connection with the Canadian National Express Co., and announced from the headquarters of the Canadian National Railways: Mr. G. E. Bellerose, formerly traffic supervisor, to be assistant to the general manager, with office at Winnipeg; Mr. B. A. Latta, formerly travelling agent, to be traffic supervisor, with office at Winnipeg; Mr. C. I. Bowles, formerly inspector of agencies, to be assistant superintendent, with office at Winnipeg.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to :—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Milan, Italy. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

Overseas Branch Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 1, Regent St., London, S.W.1.

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

G. B. Johnson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following :—

A firm of general commission agents in Montreal are desirous of obtaining the selling agencies of British manufacturers of builders' supplies, more especially tiles, enamelled brick, fire brick, glass, marble, slate.

A woodworking company in Nova Scotia are about to inaugurate the manufacture of wooden mantels, and would be glad to have the opportunity of quoting on United Kingdom designs submitted to them.

—* *—

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADIAN GOODS.

Canadian manufacturers and exporters desiring to appoint agents for the sale of Canadian goods in England, or in any part of the world, are invited to communicate with the Business Enquiries Department of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*. This journal, published monthly in London by the proprietors of *Canada*, solely for the purpose of extending Canadian trade among importers and wholesale merchants in Oversea markets, has extensive connections among English, Overseas and foreign buyers, and receives a constant stream of enquiries for agencies for Canadian productions, which are far more numerous in many lines of trade than the enquiries from Canadian firms seeking oversea agents. The *Pioneer* is, therefore, glad to take note of the wants of any Canadian manufacturer or exporting house regarding Oversea representation, with a view to introductions to its readers abroad, as opportunity arises. In addition to the journal's work by private correspondence, "Business Enquiries" are a regular and important feature of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which is open free of charge to subscribers and advertisers for the publication of agency enquiries.

—* *—

MARKET NEWS FOR WEST INDIES.

A scheme has been launched to form an association of planters and business-men (says *The Times* correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica), with a view to sending representatives to England, Canada, and the United States to transmit daily cablegrams, reporting the condition of the markets for the island's produce as well as the prices of the necessaries of life. This will enable growers to get the best value for their produce, instead of being at the mercy of purchasing companies, and will offer protection to the public in respect of the cost of imported goods.

COMPANY MEETING.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT.

A Satisfactory Position.

At the 15th annual general meeting of the Western Canada Investment Company, Ltd., held at 24, Coleman Street, London, E.C., on December 21, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., the chairman, said :—

The total revenue for the year was £19,094, as against £16,894 in the preceding year, an increase of £2,200. As stated in the report, the interest collected showed an increase of £1,186, which is due partly to increased investments and to certain loans, on which, during part of the war, no interest had been charged or collected, having now been placed in good standing. The balance of the increased revenue is due to the low rate of exchange prevailing between England and Canada. The interest in arrear is less this year by £1,142, and our local advisers in Winnipeg report that we may look upon most of the arrears as good.

After paying management expenses, Debenture interest, etc., the net revenue is £7,746, as against £6,170. To this has to be added the amount carried forward of £3,552, making a net available balance of £11,300. After deducting the Preference dividend there is a surplus of £7,800. It is proposed to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., amounting to £2,500, and to carry forward to next year £5,300.

The directors are of the opinion that the position of the company is satisfactory, considering the times through which we have passed and are still passing. The company has to pay a higher rate of interest for its Debenture money, while the rates on loans in Canada have not materially increased.

In addition, income-tax in the United Kingdom is still very high, and the general expenses, like those of other companies, have advanced. The same remark applies to Canada, where taxes have now to be paid which were not charged at all before the war. According to reports which reach the directors, Canada is recovering from the effects of the war more rapidly than many other countries. Local trade appears on the whole to be fairly good, although, as elsewhere, they have difficulties to overcome. An excellent harvest has been gathered this year, and the bank statements are of an encouraging nature. The following telegram has just been received from the managers of the company in Winnipeg with regard to the conditions prevailing in Western Canada :—

"Lateness of harvest in Saskatchewan and Alberta together with drop in prices of grain and unfavourable weather conditions responsible for slow marketing of wheat in West retarding collections. Interest and principal payments will probably drag through the winter but showing should be good by May. Threshing returns will probably show 225,000,000 bushels of wheat. Rates very stiff and excellent business offering with mortgage money scarce. Conditions as good if not better in Western Canada than anywhere else on this continent."

On the motion of the Chairman, the directors report and accounts were unanimously approved, as was also the proposed dividend.

—* *—

Mr. J. S. Leitch, managing director of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., has been appointed assistant to Mr. H. B. Smith, president of the shipbuilding companies concerned in the British Empire Steel Corporation.

Mr. Laurence Lyon, M.P. for Hastings, failed to appear at the first meeting of creditors held in London on Tuesday under a receiving order made on December 8. He was stated to be in the South of France. The meeting was adjourned to December 5.

Mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury have been instituted in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company to require payment of an Inter-State Commerce Commission certificate calling for $500,000 as due the road under the guaranty provisions of the Transportation Act.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. George C. Creelman, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 35 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

C

Cock, Major H. T. (R.C.R.).—Staff College, Camberley.

Constantine, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., Mrs., and family, Kingston.—"Bryn Teg," The Avenue, Camberley, Surrey.

E

Elliott, Mrs. Joseph, Goderich, Ont.—Cranston's Waverley Hotel.

F

Farquhar, C., Winnipeg.—19, Bishopsgate, E.C.2

Frost, G. B. S., Comox.—181, Latchmere Road, Battersea, S.W.11.

G

Gilmour, J. F., and Mrs., Ottawa.—18, Stanger Street, Keswick.

J

Johnston, Major G. B., Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.—Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

K

Keith, A., Armstrong, B.C. — 20, Albert Palace Mansions, Battersea.

L

Lemieux, L. D., Chicoutimi.—First Avenue Hotel.

Little, W. R., Ottawa.—Hotel Victoria.

Lloyd, E. F., Vernon—Glentmont, Brighton Road, Sutton.

Longworth, E. C., Montreal.—32, Royal Avenue, Chelsea.

Mc, Mac

McLachlin, Eric H., Montreal.—27, Albemarle Street, W.1.

M

Mead, Harry H., Moose Jaw.—35, Chester Terrace, Eaton Square, S.W.

Morice, Mrs. E., Victoria.—Care of Agent-General for British Columbia.

PRIVATE SOCIAL TOURS

(For Ladies and Gentlemen),

February 4. ITALY.—Rome, Florence, Naples, Venice, etc. 30 days ..... 79 gns.

February 17. ALGERIA-TUNISIA. "The Garden of Allah" 31 days ..... 98 gns.

March . SICILY and CALABRIA. 35 days.. 98 gns.

Organised by **MISS BISHOP, F R.G.S.,**
159, Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

N

Nadeau, Dr. Emile, Mrs., and Master Rene, Quebec.—Strand Palace Hotel.

R

Rohold, Rev. S. B., and Mrs., Toronto.—64, Radnor Road, Harrow.

T

Tod, George, and Mrs., Toronto.—"Courtleigh," Finchley Road, Golder's Green.

Tremblay, Victor, Chicoutimi.—First Avenue Hotel.

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES
Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

W

Wynne, Wm. H., Kingston.—14, Bedford Place, W.C.1.

Y

Young, Nigel B., Montreal. — Binefield House, Oxted, Surrey.

—* *—

"ENGLISH REVIEW."

The *English Review* for this month well maintains its reputation as a magazine for thinkers. One of the most notable articles is "The Fight Against Cheapness," by Sir Leo Chiozza Money, who points out the extreme gravity of the situation caused by the present low rate of production, and cites several instances where master producers, as well as men, have adopted the "ca'canny" method, and that output has been deliberately limited in order to keep up prices. "All human achievement has been the outcome of power wielded over the many by the few; all stultification of human development, all suffering and degeneration, have likewise been the direct effect of that configuration" is the argument of an article on "Aristocracy" by Robert Briffault, who shows that the evil effects of power have been the result of its inevitable degeneration caused by its materialism, and looks forward—none too hopefully—to the purely idealistic aristocracy of the future. The precarious state of Europe's credit is discussed by the editor under the title "The God Capital and his Tribulation," Col. Repington's "First World War," and Mrs. Asquith's autobiography are reviewed, and there are several other short articles and sketches.

ROBERTS & SHORT

NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS.

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LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.

GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.

Fancy Articles of Every Description.

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—* *—

Exports from Canada of wood pulp and paper are likely to attain a total value of $175,000,000 for the present calendar year.

The whole of the capital of the Coast Range Steel, Ltd., which is establishing a large plant in Vancouver, has been furnished by British interests.

An interesting statement regarding the position and needs of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen is given in the December issue of *Toilers of the Deep.*

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession.
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
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(nr. Selfridges). **W.1.** *Tel. Mayfair 1959*

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.

Friday, Dec. 31.—†*Empress of Britain*
Thursday, January 6.—†*Minnedosa.*
Friday, January 14.—*Victorian.*
Saturday, January 22.—†*Metagama.*
Friday, January 28.—†*Empress of Britain.*
Thursday, February 3.—†*Melita.*
Thursday, February 10.—†*Minnedosa.*
Friday, February 18.—*Victorian.*
Friday, Feb. 25.—†*Empress of Britain.*
Friday, March 4.—*Metagama.*
Tuesday, March 8.—*Melita.*
Friday, March 11.—**Empress of France.*
Saturday, March 12.—*Minnedosa.*
*Three-class steamers. †Via Havre.

Glasgow to St. John.

Saturday, January 29.—*Pretorian.*

London to St. John viâ Havre.

Tuesday, January 11.—*Corsican.*
Tuesday, January 25.—*Grampian.*
Tuesday, March 8.—*Grampian.*

Antwerp to St. John.

Thursday, March 10.—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, February 2.—*Sicilian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.

Saturday, January 1.—*K. A. Victoria.*
Saturday, January 15.—*Carmania.*
Tuesday, January 18.—*Albania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, January 8.—*Imperator.*
Saturday, January 22.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, February 5.—*Imperator.*

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.

Tuesday, January 4.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, January 5.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, February 2.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, March 9.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, December 29.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, January 8.—*Megantic.*
Wednesday, January 19.—*Cedric.*
Wednesday, February 9.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.

Friday, December 31.—*Finland.*
Friday, January 7.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, January 28.—*Lapland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.

Thursday, January 6.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.

Thursday, December 30. — *Manchester Hero.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers direct from Quebec are due by the *Megantic* to-day, and the *Victorian* on January 3; letters only *via* New York, by the *K. A. Victoria* and *Zeeland* on December 27, and the *Imperator* and *Baltic* on January 1.

—* *—

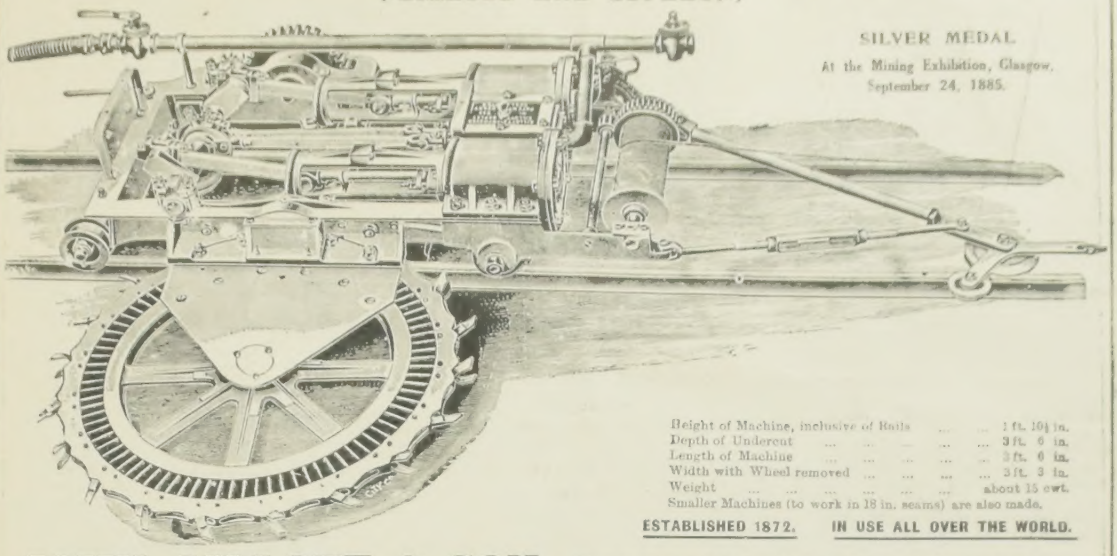
Orders for Canadian manufacturers to the amount of hundreds of thousands of pounds are claimed to have been obtained by Mr. F. A. Boxer, of Montreal, who has just returned there after spending three weeks with M. Krassin, the Russian trade delegate in London.

Overseas, which celebrates its fifth anniversary this month, contains, as usual, much that is interesting. The subject of the coloured frontispiece, by Herbert Marshall, is the much sketched Tower Bridge. There is an illustrated article on the burial of the "Unknown Warrior," while F. A. McKenzie contributes appreciations of "Canada's Young Premier" and "The Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament."

The Canadian Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co. has been formed, with a capital of $5,000,000. A two-unit plant will be erected at Hamilton, capable of producing over 800 boxes of sheet glass per day. Mr. Ralph King, of the Dominion Glass Co., Montreal, will be the president of the new corporation, and Mr. John W. Hobbs, managing director of the Consolidated Plate Glass Co. of Canada, will be the vice-president and managing director.

GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

("GILLOTT AND COPLEY.")



SILVER MEDAL
At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow,
September 24, 1885.

Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails	1 ft. 10½ in.
Depth of Undercut	3 ft. 6 in.
Length of Machine	3 ft. 6 in.
Width with Wheel removed	3 ft. 3 in.
Weight	about 15 cwt.

Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also made.

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley,

Make a Speciality of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT; MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal, including all stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN. ASK FOR CIRCULAR "S."

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GLASGOW ... ... — ...	75, Union Street.
PARIS	47, Rue Cambon.

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Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

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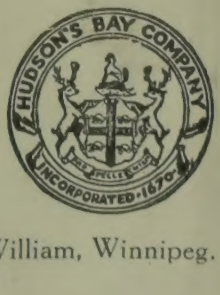
THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY



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